

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1367.—Vol. XXXI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

{STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
{UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)

Mr. Crofts has to notice that, with the exception of worthless shares (the crop of which is diminishing on the market), adventures in mines will do well to continue to hold both dividend and progressive stocks.

But, since an unprecedented depression pervades the market for most shares liable to this, Mr. Crofts, believing the same to be entirely of an exceptional character, invites attention of capitalists to such shares, and quotes as samples Carn Camborne, Retail, Bottle Hill, Old Tolgus, Moyle, Grylls, Tolgus (mine improved), Unity, Long Lake, Brynford Hall, North Miners, Bryn Gwlog, Tamar Silver-Lead, New Frances, Ribden, and Redmore, in all which mines Mr. Crofts is also a BUYER.

* * * Quotations furnished by telegraph or otherwise.

* * * Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may hear of purchasers, and also parties IN ARREAR OF CALLS, or used by merchants, may learn their true legal position and be advised how to act, by applying to Mr. Crofts.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—20 Arthur, 12s. 6d.; 20 Alfred Consols, 17s. 6d.; 20 Carn Camborne, 18s. 6d.; 20 Crebor, 11s.; 20 Devon Union, 9s.; 20 Dale, 15s. 6d.; 20 East Carn Brea, 29s. 6d.; 20 East Caradon, 27s. 6d.; 20 East Trekerby, 22s.; 20 East Russell, 27s. 6d.; 20 Great Wheal Martha, 28s. 6d.; 20 Great Crinella, 21s.; 20 Gonnar, 21s.; 20 Great Retallack, 19s. 6d.; 20 Herodfoot, 23s. 6d.; 20 Hingston Down, 24s. 6d.; 20 Harriet, 30s.; 20 Lady Bertha, 18s.; 20 Ladock, 22s. 1s.; 20 Long Lake, 21s. 6d.; 20 Lady Eliza, 7s. 6d.; 20 Marke Valley, 21s.; 20 North Hallenbeagle, 21s. 6d.; 20 North Downs, 24s. 6d.; 20 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 4s.; 20 North Frances, 23s.; 20 North Miners, 22s.; 20 Penhale Moor, 30s.; 20 Ribden, 5s. 3d.; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 27s. 6d.; 20 South Condurrow, 10s.; 20 Sorridge, 13s. 9d.; 20 Trumpet United, 3s. 6d.; 20 West Caradon, 23s.; 20 West Rose Down, 21s.; 20 West Polmar, 10s.; 20 Wheal Edward, 40s.; 20 Wheal Grylls, 29s.; 20 Unity, 17s.; 20 West Silver Bank, 1s.; 20 Wheal Anne, and 20 Worthing, 11s.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.

MR. W. LEAN, MINE SHAREBROKER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1 1/2 per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:

Drake Walls, 17s. 6d.; Holmshush, 35s.; Stray Park, 28s. 6d.; Sorridge, 14s. 3d.; New Frances, 8s.; Wheal Edward, 38s.; Gawton, 7s. 6d.; North Basset, 24s. 3d.; 9d. (call paid); Wheal Arthur, 18s.; Grambler, 21s.; North Downs, 25s.; Wheal Grylls, 28s.; Hingston, 23s.; North Robert, 21s. 6d.; Herodfoot, 24s.; Wheal Moyle, 32s. 6d.; T. Rosewarne is in a position to recommend six mines that are safe for a great rise during the next three months.
November 1, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES, at closest prices net, or on commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders confided to him.

SHARES FOR SALE, free of any commission:—
10 South Frances, 10 North Basset, 24s. 15 Marke Valley, 29s. 6d.
10 Grylls, 27s. 6d. 1 East Russell, 26s. 6d. 1 East Basset, 26s. 6d.
1 Wheal Seton, 21s. 6d. 50 Bertha, 13s. 3d. 40 Sorridge Cons., 13s. 3d.
Nov. 1, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Louthbury.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. JOSEPH GREGORY has REMOVED from Bank Chambers, Louthbury, to No. 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.

Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
Commission on purchase and sale of shares, 1 1/2 per cent.
OFFICE OF REFERENCE FOR THE BRYNAMOR LEAD MINING COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE.

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The "Mining Share Monitor," published monthly, contains valuable information on the soundest dividend and progressive mines. Free for 6d., or 5s. per annum. Advice to capitalists by letter or personally.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. WM. HENDERSON has REMOVED from Alderley Edge to LONDON, and from the extremely favourable results obtained by two works now in operation on Spanish and Cornish copper ores, he is now in a POSITION to FURNISH EVERY INFORMATION on the WORKING of his processes on every variety of POOR COPPER ORES. Silver, gold, cobalt, nickel, and tin ores can also be treated to great advantage.

Mr. Henderson is PREPARED TO GRANT LICENSES to any extent, and to UNDERTAKE THE PROFITABLE REDUCTION OF COPPER ORES, if above 1 per cent. produce, and in sufficiently large quantities.
Parties desirous of seeing their own ores operated upon, to the extent of 50 tons, can be accommodated on reasonable terms.
All communications to be addressed to 44, Addison-road, Kensington, W.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-building), TRANSACTIONS OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the latest prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, has FOR SALE:

15 Bedford United, 24s. 6d. 5 Hingston Down, 24s. 6d. 10 Wheal Ludcott, 23s. 6d.
5 Caradon Consols, 24s. 6d. 20 Great Retallack, 19s. 6d. 2 West Caradon, 23s. 6d.
15 East Caradon, 27s. 6d. 20 Lady Bertha, 18s. 6d. 1 Stray Park, 28s. 6d.
15 East Carn Brea, 29s. 6d. 20 North Robert, 21s. 6d. 20 Unity, 14s. 3d.
20 East Grenville, 37s. 6d. 20 North Basset, 24s. 6d. 1 West Seton, 23s. 6d.
2 Grambler, 21s. 6d. 20 Sorridge, 14s. 3d.

CARNADON CONSOLS, MARKE VALLEY, EAST CARN BREA, AND NORTH ROBERT.—G. Rice is in a position to give good sound advice as to buying or selling these at present prices.
EAST CARADON.—Latest Report: 60 east valued at £40 per fm., driving £12 per fm., and still going back in value: 60 west £35 per fm., and improved and looking well, driving at £13 10s., about 12 fms. to boundary: 50 east £45 per fm., driving about £7 per fm., and going back in value—price of shares to-day £37. This is entirely owing to a scarcity of shares for immediate delivery. The account being again a "bear" account, holders of shares have now another fine opportunity of obtaining a high price for their shares, provided they sell immediately. When this "account" is settled prices will fall considerably.

Money advanced on mining shares at moderate rates of interest.
Nov. 1, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.
S H A R E
RAILWAY, BANKING, AND MINING CIRCULAR,

Contains RELIABLE INFORMATION AND ADVICE TO CAPITALISTS, REPORTS OF MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., RECORD OF MARKET PRICES, and is the only SAFE GUIDE FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.
HENRY GOULD SHARP, 62, POULTRY, LONDON E.C.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years), has FOR SALE the following shares at net prices:—2 Wheal Seton, 21s. 6d.; 2 West Caradon, 23s. 6d.; 20 North Downs, 24s. 17s.; 20 Dale, 15s. 9d.; 5 Long Lake, 21s. 6d.; 2 Providence, 24s. 6d.; 5 Trevelyan, 21s. 6d.; 25 South Carn Brea; 100 East Grenville, 34s.; 5 Caradon Consols, 21s.; 90 Great Retallack, 20s. 6d.; 2 West Seton; 50 North Miners, 20s. 6d.; 60 Ribden, 5s. 6d.; 25 Wheal Moyle, 32s. 6d.; 3 Silver Rake; 20 Hingston Down, 24s. 6d.; 60 Buller and Basset, 20s.; 2 East Basset, 27s.; 20 North Dolcoath, 18s.; 100 Lady Bertha; 150 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 3s. 9d.; 4 Wheal Harrie; 100 Great Trevedd; 30 Great South Tolgus, 24s. 6d.; 15 Marke Valley; 50 Wheal Unity, 14s.; 60 West Poimear, 11s. 6d.; 40 Drake Walls, 15s.; 3 Bryn Gwlog; 5 Stray Park; 150 Great Wheal Martha, 32s. 6d.; 50 East Trekerby; 25 Great Wheal Busy; 35 Holmshush, 30s. 6d.; 100 East Rosewarne; 50 Carn Camborne; 100 Tees Side, 5s. 6d.; 35 Treloeth; 5 West Sharp Tor; 20 Bryntall.

Holder of shares difficult of sale may find purchasers through Mr. Budge.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Alfred Cons., 17s. 6d. 20 Hingston Down. 70 Sorridge Cons., 13s. 6d.
5 Bryn Gwlog. 2 Herodfoot, 23s. 6d. 40 St. Day, 10s. 6d.
2 Billins, 21s. 6d. 1 Herward Unid., 2s. 6d. 5 S. Bryn Gwlog, 21s. 6d.
1 Brynford Hall, 21s. 6d. 20 Holmshush, 21s. 6d. 5 So. Carn Brea, 24s. 6d.
4 Kitty (Leland), 25s. 17s. 6d. 1 South Wheal Frances, 21s. 6d.
20 Kelly Bray, 17s. 6d. 2 South Tolgus, 23s. 6d.
20 Lady Bertha, 18s. 9d. 20 Silver Bank (20s. paid) 8s. 6d.
20 Linars, 27s. 6d. 20 South Wheal Lavel (an offer wanted).
5 Long Rake, 21s. 6d. 20 South Tolgus, 21s. 6d.
10 Ludcott, 22s. 9d. 20 Tamar Cons., 21s. 6d.
30 Leland Consols (an offer wanted). 10 Trefort, 25s. 9d.
10 Molland, 1s. 3d. 1 Mary Ann, 21s. 6d. 9d.
5 Marke Valley, 21s. 6d. 30 North Miners.
10 North Basset, 24s. 6d. 20 North Dolcoath, 18s.
20 North Trekerby, 23s. 6d. 20 New Treleigh.
20 North Downs, 24s. 16s. 9d. 15 North Dolcoath, 13s.
20 North Trekerby, 23s. 6d. 20 Nangiles, 2s. 6d.
20 New Frances, 7s. 9d. 20 New Frances, 7s. 9d.
2 No. Roskell, 21s. 6d. 20 North Buller, 23s. 6d.
20 North Frances, 22s. 18s. 9d. 20 North Robert, 21s. 6d.
20 North Robert, 21s. 6d. 20 Okel Tor (offer wanted).
1 Providence, 24s. 6d. 3 Old Tolgus, 21s. 6d.
30 Port Phillip, 21s. 6d. 10 Tander, 24s. 6d.
20 Prosper United. 20 Rosewarne Utd., 22s. 6d.
20 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, 27s. 6d.
30 Ribden, 5s. 6d. 30 St. John del Rey, 25s. 6d.
2 Stray Park, 28s. 6d. 30 South Caradon Hooper, 15s. 9d.
50 Great Martha, 29s. 6d. 1 South Caradon, 22s. 6d.
20 Great Retallack, 19s. 6d. 2 St. Ives Cons., 21s. 6d.
20 Hingston Down, 24s. 6d. 20 Bryn Gwlog, 100 Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 5 West Sharp Tor, 5 Silver Rake, and 20 Old Tolgus United.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, November 1, 1861.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions, 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
5, HERCULES PASSAGE, near the Stock Exchange, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS for principals in RAILWAY, MINE, BANK, AND INSURANCE SHARES, &c., and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions, 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. for less sums.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Mr. BATTERS, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at closest market prices, and has made a selection of Dividend paying and sound Progressive Stocks into which he can with confidence recommend investments at present depressed prices. The favourable turn in the market for metals, and the reduction in the Bank's rate of interest, would point to prices having seen their lowest for the present.

Mr. BATTERS is a BUYER of Marke Valley, East Caradon, Carn Brea, East Basset, North Downs, Long Rake, North Miners, and Lower Park.—And is a SELLER of 10 East Caradon, 27s. 6d.; 20 Marke Valley, 29s. 6d.; 1 Carn Brea, 28s. 6d.; 15 Long Rake, 21s. 6d.; 50 North Downs, 24s. 6d.; 50 Carn Camborne, 21s. 6d.; 20 Wheal Moyle, 32s. 6d.; 50 North Miners, 20s. 6d.; 50 East Grenville, 37s. 6d.

MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of EAST CARADON and MARKE VALLEY.

JOHN RISLEY, SHAREBROKER,
32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2 1/2 per cent.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E. AND M.E., SHAREBROKER, &c.,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, has returned from a tour through the Cornish mines.
See prospectus of North Pool Mining Company of this day.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. on less sums.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE,
is in a position to DEAL SPECIALLY IN RIBDEN AND DALE SHARES. Reliable information.

MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
COLLIERY VIEWER AND SURVEYOR, INSPECTOR AND VALUER OF MINES AND MACHINERY, BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

MR. W. B. WILLIAMS, MINING ENGINEER,
LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, DOLGELLY.

MESSRS. C. TOOKEY, F.C.S., AND M. W. JOHNSON, F.C.S.,
ASSAYERS, ANALYSTS, AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, LABORATORIES, 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE AND THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, AND MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN AND COPPER MINES. Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,
SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea. Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy. Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2 1/2 per cent. Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, comprising the CASARA LEAD MINE, situate under the several farms known as Casara, Carnbrane, and Pentwyn, in the parishes of LLANGADOCK and MOTHREY, CARMARTHENSHIRE, together with an excellent agent's residence, account-house, offices, stabling, and other BUILDINGS PLANT, MACHINERY, STORES, and MATERIALS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been instructed by the liquidators of the Casara Lead Mining Company (Limited) to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (with immediate possession), at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 7th of November, 1861, at One o'clock precisely, and subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, the whole of the above VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, on which a very considerable capital has been expended by the proprietors, and which is now in full working order and condition.

The machinery, amongst other things, includes a 36-in. CONDENSING PUMPING-ENGINE, a CORNISH BOILER (10 to 12 tons), 29 feet long, in good condition, and 30 fms. of 7 in. pumping and valuable drawing machinery. The furniture belonging to the vendors in the agents' residence, with the horses, carts, and carriages, are to be taken by valuation by the purchaser in the usual way.

For particulars, and to view, application may be made to the agent at the mine; and for further particulars, and conditions of sale, application to be made to Messrs. BROSSE and GOSBY, solicitors, 37, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.; to WILLIAM CHARLES, Esq., 27, Austinfriars, London, E.C.; at Garraway's, or to the auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, EXECUTORS', AND OTHER MINE SHARES FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 7th of November, at Two o'clock precisely, the following VALUABLE MINING SHARES:—

7 South Lady Bertha. 353 Bedford Consols (Tavistock), forfeited for non-payment of calls.
10 Crookhaven. 15 Great Retallack.
30 Wheal Emma (Buckfastleigh). 15 Great Wheal Martha.
20 Old Tolgus United. 10 Cystanog.
30 Leland Consols. 10 Nantoes and Penrhwi.
30 Bryntall. 10 Preference } South Devon Iron and Co.
30 South Herodfoot. } neral Mining Company
17 North Frances. } (Limited), £1 paid.
10 East Badnick and Mount. 50 Pencerall United (7s. 6d. paid).
1 Deep Level (Miners). 30 South Buller and West Penruthal.
11 West Alfred Consols. 40 Hawkmoor.
25 Silver Valley. 5 East Buller.
25 Wheal Rose. 5 South Wheal Crofty.
2 St. Aubyn and Grylls. 10 Wheal Ellen.
4 Trebarval. 3 South Wheal Seton.
12 1/2 East Trefusis. 10 Leeds and St. Aubyn.
5 Wheal Trefusis. 5 Penruthal.
1 Deep Level (Halkyn).

For particulars, catalogues, and conditions of sale, application to be made to Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS, 16, HACKINS HAY, LIVERPOOL; at Garraway's Coffee House; at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.; or to the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HAY, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

RALPH MOORE, MINING ENGINEER, has REMOVED to 156, WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW. REPORTS AND VALUATIONS MADE OF MINERAL PROPERTY, PLANS OF MINERAL FITTINGS, MACHINERY, RAILWAYS, &c. SURFACE AND MINERAL SURVEYING.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter addressed to No. 38, GLOUCESTER CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.; or personally at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

AN OFFER WANTED for the FOLLOWING SHARES, all calls paid to this date:—20 New Treleigh Consols, 5 Boscombe, 5 Nant-y-Iago, 10 West Par, and 8 Crownwin mining shares.—An offer for any part, or a specific sum for the lot will be preferred.—Address, WALTER HEANS, New Leeds, near Leeds.

MANAGER WANTED by the LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), in SCOTLAND. A liberal salary will be given to a person thoroughly qualified to take the management of the mine, who must be competent to make assays of the ore. Apply to the secretary, ALEXANDER M. MITCHELL, 4, National Bank-buildings, Queen-street, Glasgow.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, BREAGE—WANTED, at this mine, a MANAGER and TWO UNDERGROUND AGENTS.—Applicants, with testimonials, to be sent to the purser, T. W. ROBINSON, Hayle.

WANTED, a SITUATION as COLLIERY AGENT or UNDERVIEWER to a MINING ENGINEER. The advertiser has had 20 years' experience in the working of collieries in South Wales. Can produce most satisfactory testimonials as to character and abilities.—Address, "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as VIEWER, by a young man who has had considerable experience in the working and management of coal mines, engineering, surveying, levelling, &c., in the county of Durham.—Address to "Mining Engineer," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with £2000, in a COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, now in full operation, with a rapid sale of produce, and realising a considerable profit.—Address, "U. O.," care of H. Greenwood, advertising agent, Liverpool.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a SECOND HAND STEAM BOILER (it must be in good condition), say from 10 to 12 tons.—State particulars, and send to JOHN RUSSELL, coal proprietor, Newport, Monmouthshire.

A LARGE FORTUNE may be REALISED for ONE POUND only.—For particulars, apply to Mr. FREDERICK SINZ, banker, of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, or letters addressed to him, 28, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 36 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, equal to new, with 10 ton BOILER, to be seen at Wheal Trevelyan Mine, Goldsmithy, near Marazion.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. KING, 27, Austinfriars, London.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY. Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD. A considerable amount of money is locked up in mining shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of sale. Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, invite the holders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the purchase and sale of shares of every description, independent of the mining market.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—Messrs. FULLER and Co. have £5000 worth of shares on hand, paying regular dividends of from 12 1/2 to 15 per cent. profit may be realised in a few months, and perfectly free from risk. Full particulars may be had. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.
Bankers: Bank of England.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF BEST "YORKSHIRE" and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE ASPHALTUM COMPANY (LIMITED).

Original capital £100,000.
Recently authorised by a resolution of the shareholders to be increased to £200,000, by the issue of 100,000 new shares of £1 each.
Deposit on application, 5s. per share; and on allotment, 7s. per share.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS DAKIN, Esq., Alderman (Messrs. Dakin Brothers), Abchurch-lane, CHAIRMAN.
ALFRED SMEE, Esq., F.R.S., Finsbury-circus. [MAN.]
JAMES ABBISS, Esq., Alderman (Messrs. Abbiss and Co.), Gracechurch-street.
ARCHIBALD F. PAULL, Esq., Director of the South Wales Railway, 33, Devonshire-place.
JOSEPH CAUSTON, Esq. (Messrs. Jones and Causton), Eastcheap.
ALEXANDER H. ROSS, Esq., 60, Portland-place.
ALFRED WILSON, Esq. (Messrs. Wilson, Bowler, and Co.), Mining-lane.

HANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Clarke, Ford, and Co., Nicholas-lane, E.C., Public Accountants.
STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 15, Angel-court, E.C.
ENGINEER AND MANAGER—Arthur Dean, Esq.
WORKS—MILLWALL, POPLAR, and the HAVANA, CUBA.
OFFICES—No. 34, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of working certain mines, near to the Havana, in Cuba, containing large deposits of a substance called asphaltum, or chapapote, and rich in oils, paraffin, and other valuable products, and for importing and manufacturing the produce.

Prior to the formation of the company, the original promoters expended large sums in practically testing the commercial value of the products distilled from the material, and when satisfied upon that point arranged for the purchase of the mines, and also of valuable patent rights for Great Britain and Ireland, relating to the distillation of oils from asphaltum. The purchase was made for £250,000, in shares fully paid up, but upon the condition that such shares should not participate in any dividend until the other shareholders had received a preference dividend of 5 per cent. per annum.

Of the remaining £250,000 of original capital the whole has been subscribed, and £40,000 has been called up and paid, and until recently it was thought that the remaining £10,000 would have been fully sufficient for the full and profitable development of the company's operations. The directors were, however, strongly advised to become the purchasers of another large property in Cuba, consisting of an asphaltum mine, extensive and valuable plant for making and refining mineral oil, and a wharf situated on the Bay of Havana, upon which the late proprietors expended between £40,000 and £70,000, the whole of which have been purchased by the present company for £18,000.

In the purchase was also included a concession from the Spanish Government, conferring upon the company the exclusive privilege of making oil from asphaltum in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, for a term of 15 years now to run.

The company occupies extensive oil works at Millwall, which have been for some time past in operation. The oil and other products are highly appreciated, and command a ready sale; but as the existing plant is not capable of producing more than 7000 gallons of oil per week, it will be necessary to increase the works, in order to meet the daily increasing demand.

The company now stands possessed of the following properties and privileges in Cuba and England:

- 1.—The exclusive privilege of making oils from asphaltum, in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, for a term of 15 years yet to run.
- 2.—Patent rights for Great Britain and Ireland, &c., relating to the distillation of oils from asphaltum.
- 3.—The leasehold oil works at Millwall, held under very advantageous terms, and at present fitted up at a cost to the company of £10,000, with stills and all necessary appliances for operating upon about 4000 tons of asphaltum per annum.
- 4.—The Santa Theresa Oil Works, situate upon the Bay of Havana, near to the company's wharf, and connected with the asphaltum mine of the same name (No. 7) by railway. These works, built by the late proprietors regardless of expense, may, with a moderate further outlay, be adapted to treat 4000 tons of crude asphaltum per annum.
- 5.—The freehold of about 66 acres of land at the Prosperidad Mines, which is in the occupation of the company, for the use of the workpeople and cattle.
- 6.—A wharf on the Bay of Havana, in connection with the company's mines and works.
- 7.—The Santa Theresa Asphaltum Mine, eight miles from the Havana, on the Havana and Matanzas Railway.
- 8.—La Prosperidad Asphaltum Mine, on the Havana and Tapaste macadamised road, at 12 miles from the Havana.

These mines are rich in asphaltum of fine quality, and will supply the company's utmost requirements.

The whole of the above enumerated mines, works, and privileges have been paid for in full by the company.

The official returns show an annual import into Cuba of oils and other illuminating substances to a value exceeding £250,000.

At the annual general meeting of the company, held on the 26th day of March last, a dividend upon the paid-up capital was declared of £3s. 8d., as the result of only four months' partial working, to the end of the year 1860, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The subjoined statement of the profits to be derived from the undertaking, deduced from the experience of actual workings, is based upon a calculation of the highest prices of labour and raw material, and the lowest value of the manufactured articles. It is well known that a firm in Scotland is realising a profit of upwards of £100,000 per annum from the manufacture of similar articles from a different substance.

STATEMENT OF WEEKLY EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

in the working of fifty stills now in operation at the company's works, Millwall:—

OUTLAY.	
75 tons asphaltum	£112 10 0
Fuel	30 0 0
Chemicals and treatment	32 10 0
Iron	4 10 0
Wages	60 0 0
Salaries, rent, insurance, &c.	10 0 0
Wear and tear of plant	12 0 0
Cartage and petty expenses	8 0 0
Management, commission, &c.	61 0 0
Total	£230 10 0

RETURN.	
Oils	£168 15 0
Residuum	60 0 0
Sulphate of iron	28 0 0
Total	£256 15 0
Outlay	£230 10 0
Balance in favour	£26 5 0

Result per ton of asphaltum treated:—Outlay, £4 6s. 6d.; return, £7 8s. 6d.; profit, £3 3s. 0d.

Estimated net annual revenue, based upon the least produce of oil yet known; but quality of asphaltum procurable yielding a much larger percentage of oil per ton:—
The works at Millwall will be augmented to treat 8000 tons of asphaltum per annum, which, at £3 3s. per ton, will yield a revenue of £26,400.
The oil works in Cuba are not yet in operation, but will be adapted to treat 4000 tons of asphaltum yearly; the high price at which oil sells in Cuba will probably insure a higher rate, but the profit is here estimated at the English standard of £3 3s. per ton of asphaltum treated £12,600.

Total net annual revenue £39,000
Or 19 per cent. per annum upon the capital.

The directors, and the engineer and manager, are to be remunerated by a percentage on the profits, in lieu of fixed payments, which is included in the item of management, commission, &c., in the above statement.

Applications for shares may be made to the secretary, to the brokers of the company, to Messrs. WHITWORTH and COOPER, Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester, or to Mr. C. BELL, South Parade, Leeds, from whom forms of application may be obtained, but no such application will be considered unless the deposit of 5s. per share shall have been previously paid. This sum will be returned in full if no allotment is made to the applicant.

THE PARAFFIN, OR MINERAL OIL SAFETY GAUGE, made for the Asphaltum Company (Limited), ENABLES CONSUMERS TO AVOID PURCHASING PARAFFIN OR MINERAL OIL OF AN EXPLOSIVE OR DANGEROUS KIND. Price, with a trial oil holder, 1s. 6d. each; forwarded by post upon receipt of 18 stamps.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

DODDS' IRON AND STEEL PATENT LICENSING COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company is PREPARED TO GRANT LICENSES on moderate terms for the USE of their PATENT for STEELING RAILS, POINTS, CROSSINGS, MACHINERY, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

The process, which is exceedingly reasonable in cost, and gives the most extraordinary durability to the material, has been highly approved of by the following gentlemen, firms, and companies, several of whom have extensively adopted the valuable improvement:—

ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq.
JOHN BOURNE, Esq.
J. PERRING, Esq.
THOS. E. HARRISON, Esq.
THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
MESSRS. STEPHENSON AND CO.
THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE GREAT NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY have ordered a large quantity of rails by this process.

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS under the company's patent:—

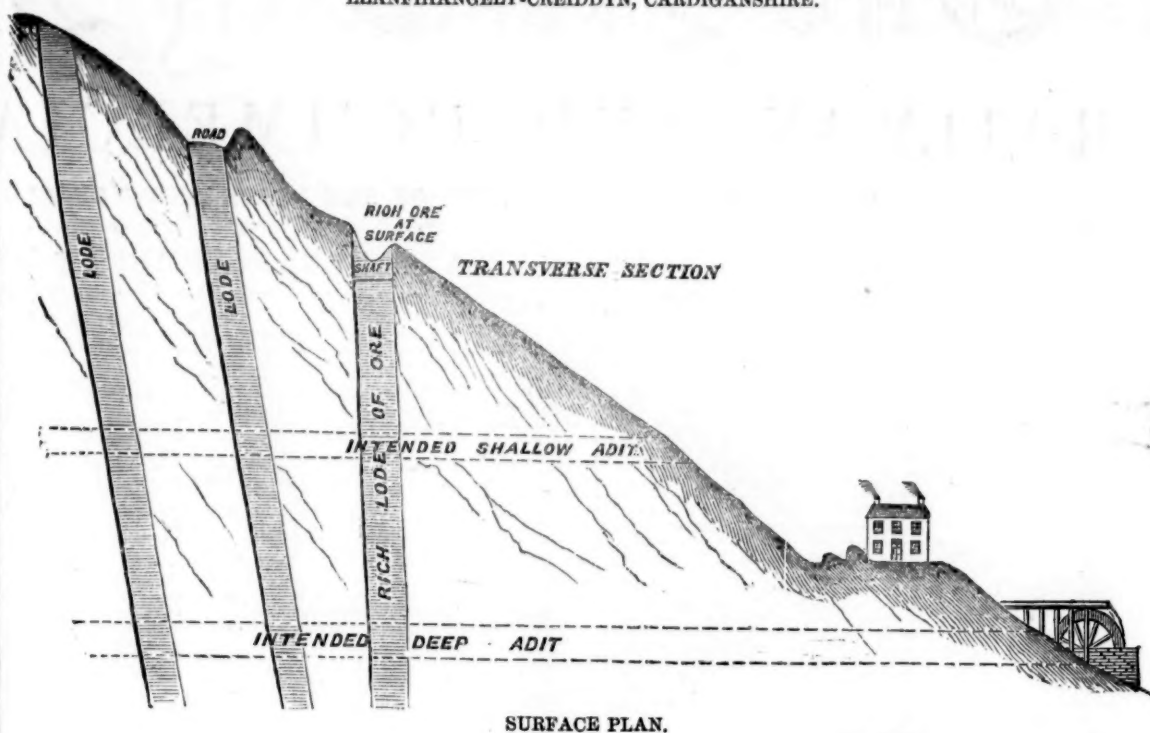
MESSRS. BEALE AND CO., PARK GATE, ROTHERHAM.
MESSRS. DODDS AND SON, ROTHERHAM.
MESSRS. LOUGH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
THE EBBW VALE COMPANY, SOUTH WALES.
MESSRS. LEVICK and SIMPSON, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.
MESSRS. LLOYD, FOSTERS, and CO., WEDNESBURY.
THE ISCA FOUNDRY COMPANY, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Applications for Licenses can be made to R. COOKE, Esq., at the company's offices, No. 7, St. Paul's-lane, London, E.C., where also testimonials and other information may be obtained.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for November (Part 164, price 1s.), with a full plate of Patent Boring and Winding Machine, and 40 woodcuts. Original Articles on Inventions and Protective Patents, the Exhibition of 1862, Boring and Winding Machine, Lenoir's Gas Engine, Dr. Thos. Young's Recent Patents: Bremner, Bolters, Johnson, Carriages; Holmes, Springs; Hunter, Moulding; Spencer, Tyres; Earle, Lubricating; Joy, Lithography; Cameron, Purifying Water; Johnson, Skating Chair; Jackson, Spades; Weallens, Engines and Boilers. Registered Designs (Illustrated), Correspondence, Reviews, Proceedings of Scientific Societies, Monthly Notes, Marine Memoranda, Lists of Patents and Designs Registered, &c.—London: Longman's, Paternoster-row; Editor's Office (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

THE WEST SILVER BANK MINE,

LLANFIHANGELY-CREIDDYN, CARDIGANSHIRE.



This mine is fast becoming famous, from the novelty of the act of its ore being discovered at the surface, and without any outlay. From the continuance and regularity of the formation of lead in going downwards, it must soon rank amongst the greatest and best of the Cardiganshire mines. The ore ground in the lodes of that county generally lies a few fathoms below the grass, and is comparatively easy of discovery; but even a few fathoms of unproductive ground on the top of a lode is often sufficient to try the spirit of the explorers, and to occasion much delay and expense in reaching the paying deposits. For example, the formation of copper in the Devon Great Consols was only 13 fms. buried in gossan, and yet to reach it frustrated the efforts of one or two companies of miners. Some of the shafts destined to great success in copper and coal mining in this kingdom require such an amount of perseverance and capital that foreigners are struck with surprise at the courage and pluck of the English miner. Almost every nation having enterprises requiring these qualities come to this country for the skill and the sinews of war for developing them. It is a singular fact that the British mind is so extensive in its grasp, and so capable in its organisation, that there is no sort of enterprise or adventure, however difficult it may be, that it is not perfectly at home in dealing with. Thus it is that in every part of the world, in every branch of the multitudinous occupations of the human family—digging for copper and steel in the cold regions of the north, for silver in the torrid zone, and for gold at the antipodes—English labour and capital are found rather invited than deterred by a spice of difficulty continually and busily at work in adding to the renown and importance of this great country, and to the general enrichment of the world; but it sometimes happens, in our anxiety and thirst for occupation, and the hope of its reward, that we are apt to overlook the great riches lying at the threshold of our own doors. As an instance of this, we have now only to turn our eyes towards the auriferous district at Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, where we see a company of British capitalists setting to work in search of gold, after disappointment upon disappointment had warned them to desist. But no matter; there had been gold found in the lode of Clogau, and nothing could prevent the matter having a fair investigation. The adventurous spirit is not to be controlled by trifling mishaps; it proceeds on its course, and now at last it is rewarded by a find of gold, it is said, sufficient to supply the cravings of a Shylock. And again, down in the Cardiganshire hills, yielding to the efforts of British capitalists, the mountains are in labour, and the partition is not a mouse, but from a single mine as much as 2 to 3 tons of pure silver per annum, without taking into account the increased quantity of lead raised, which goes to increase the means and extend the comforts of the community, and to spread civilisation in every direction, both at home and abroad. We say, in our readiness to explore the dangerous and almost inaccessible regions of the earth, such as some parts of Mexico and the rich shoulders of the Andes to the north and south of that highly argentiferous district, we forget these provinces lying just under our nose, and almost within our network of railways, that produce so much of the precious metals that they are evidently destined to enrich the coffers of the nation, and afford fields for honest industry for centuries to come.

It seems to us that people who send their money to explore the gold reefs of California and the rich silver veins of Mexico, are not aware that down in South Wales, within a few hours' journey of London, there are mining districts so fraught with silver that a single vein—nay, a single mine—from a very limited exploration of a single lode normally, send off to market every month 2000, 3000, and 4000 ozs. of silver, in addition to large returns of lead; and from history we learn that two or three hundred years ago some of these mines were so productive that they used to yield three or four times their present produce—not that their capability of production is diminished, but that their operations in those days were so much more extensive. These mines are generally very partially and inefficiently wrought: the lowest levels are not on an average more than from 80 to

100 fathoms below the adits, and often not more than that distance below the surface; and here we have at West Silver Bank a strong evidence that even the surface of the deposits are far from all being uncovered, for this company can scarcely be said to be fairly organised before a rich discovery of ore is found in the most exposed of places, which one good mining authority estimates worth upwards of 2 tons per cubic fathom for 18 feet in width, which at the lowest range of prices, and saying nothing for silver, would be worth 90s. per fathom for the width of the lode, close to a turnpike-road carrying on most of the traffic of the country, and conveying thousands of tons of lead annually to the port of Aberystwith. We maintain that it is a fact, no less true than strange, that we are in the habit of neglecting the riches of our own hills because they are so near to us, and of extending our researches to foreign countries merely because they are so far off, and so difficult of access, and not a whit richer than our own. It would be well for us to wake up as a nation, and rather than go abroad in search of adventures, to employ our capital to the opening up of the resources of the gold, the silver, the copper, the tin, lead, iron, coal, and slate of our native land. In all these valuable substances the demand far outstrips the supply, and the money spent in obtaining them does not circulate out of the country, as it does when it goes to pay for grain. It also goes to the support and sustenance of an excellent and laborious population, whose merits are too partially known, and who return the capital often by a hundredfold by digging it out of the veins of the rock in the shape of silver and gold, when otherwise it would be dormant and useless for centuries, bringing a quantity of real bullion to augment the already rich stores of the country. We maintain that this is the very best way to employ our resources; if we pay our doctors and our lawyers we do well, and our money eddies in circles amongst us, but it does not increase; and if we employ our capital in ships or commerce we may bring home the gold from other countries, but this does not augment the general bulk, as we only take from one country to carry it to another; but if we employ our money to dig the silver out of the rich veins of our own country, we positively enhance the quantity of this precious material. And how do we do it? By wisely utilising our own means to augment the funds of our own land, by employing a generous, a hard-working, and thankful people, amongst whom, when you come to mix intimately, you will find some of the highest and best instincts of man. It is true the hand is horny, and not concealed by the silken glove, but the heart is free to culture and fruitful of good, and the miner deserves our warmest sympathy; and next to the agriculturist, who provides us our daily food, the miner supplies us with the great body of articles that are necessary either for our use or ornament. Let us, then, by all the means in our power endeavour to extend his useful avocation.

Fortune is not frigid, although she sits high on the rocky and silver-fraught escarpments of Cardiganshire; but the air is pure, healthy, and well oxidised, and the goddess is propitious. Mr. Spargo has shown how it is to be done: in one case by extending his operations along the great lode of Frongoch eastward; in this case by following the great vein of Nanteco and Silver Bank westward into untried ground, where his efforts have been successfully crowned by a great discovery of ore. The proper line is here marked out, and we have only to follow it. The great lodes of the country are sufficiently well known; their untried portions extend through miles of virgin ground; and Mr. Spargo has already hit upon two very valuable portions of them, which will well repay him, and act as an encouragement to others on making known the existence of this great silver district to thousands of people who, perhaps, were barely aware that Great Britain comprised within its territory lands possessing veins of silver that will bear comparison with those of Mexico. Then why go out of our own country to seek for such enterprises when we have them, within a day's journey, so rich as to pay 1600 per cent. per annum upon the capital employed to work them? And all these undertakings are wrought with comparatively little risk, and with none of the dangers and difficulties attending such work in foreign climes.

Original Correspondence.

THE MINING MARKET, AND ITS FLUCTUATIONS.

SIR.—With an overflow of money in the market, how is it that mining stocks are so much neglected? This is a question of peculiar interest to the market dealers at the present time. It appears to me, as a mere observer of passing events, that there is an entire absence of anything like union in the markets for mining property; and the old saying may be verified, that a "house divided against itself cannot stand." A good mine is not only a good thing for the owners of it, but for the market people also; it causes the public to invest; it causes a large increase of general business, and promotes attention to other mines. A man who makes a good hit is always ready to seek for another: and it is a well known maxim, that we all buy in a rising market, but shun it when falling. The public were never better disposed towards good mining investments than now. How is it, then, that business is so dull? The answer, I think is clear,—the want of a more united market. As the market now is, investors are forced to buy shares, because the chances are that the next day they will find them quoted lower in price; and they cannot understand the violent fluctuations, which a scrutinising examination would show to be the effect of jobbing transactions, or the enmity of different parties against different mines. This sort of thing has been evidenced in East Caradon, and it pervades more or less all the mines in the Share List, but with more force as regards those of an entirely speculative character.

With a united market, and a desire manifested in it to uphold prices, rather than to unwarrantably depress them, there would be an active and better supported business. VERB. SAP.

THE CORNISH SYSTEM OF MINING.

SIR.—The late discussions on the Cornish mode of "raising" ores and ladder climbing, in your valuable Journal, have caused much attention amongst mining capitalists. Every visitor to the mines of Devon and Cornwall, who is accustomed to the ordinary method of raising and conveying heavy materials, cannot fail to be struck with the absence of those engineering arrangements which are a matter of course, not only at all the coal and iron mines of the North, but even in this neighbourhood, Bedminster, Ashton, &c., which are comparatively near to Cornwall. Cornish miners may see even in this district hundreds of men going down and coming up daily in cages, with wire-rope, without accident, and the coal and ironstone raised from the depth of about 110 fms., and upwards, at a "raising" cost not exceeding 4d. per ton.

Some of your correspondents have attempted to make an apology for the defective system by asserting that a ton of tinstuff is very different to a ton of coal or ironstuff. I do not understand why a ton of tin or copper ore cannot be conveyed in the same economical manner as a ton of iron ore. Neither can I comprehend why a Cornish miner should be compelled to descend ladders to the depth of 200 fms., and climb up again daily, to the destruction of his health, more than a collier or an ironstone miner. Cornishmen spend many thousands on pumping machinery, the drainage of old mines, &c., on mere speculation, and yet never bestow a thought on the arrangements required to raise the products economically, and provide for the easy and safe conveyance of the men to and from their work. Were a manager of a coal or iron mines found to neglect such arrangements he would not be able to hold his post for a month. Indeed, the cost of 1s. per ton for mere "raising" would be sufficient to close many collieries.

Capt. Tonkin, in last week's Journal, states that he is able to raise ore with the kibble at a cost of 1s. 4d. per ton from about 250 fathoms deep. This may possibly be the case in some well-managed mines, but I know many shallow mines in Cornwall and Devon where the kibbles are drawn up inclined and crooked shafts, the cost exceeding 5s. per ton. The Cornish engineers are equal to any engineers in the world, but, unfortunately for mining capitalists, they have nothing to do with Cornish mining further than to supply pumping-engines and other machinery, according to the orders of mining captains. Hence the reason why the system has been left much as it was three centuries ago—as illustrated in the work of George Agricola—with ladder-ways and kibbles.

Coal and iron mines are under the management of practical and responsible engineers, and who must arrange the works judiciously and economically, equal to the requirements and improvements of the age, to retain their posts. A mining captain may open a mine most slovenly, work it at a very great cost, even frequently neglect his duty, and leave the mine to be attended to by an understrapper for weeks together, and yet remain at the head, with a large salary, without fear of being dismissed, or his proceedings questioned. He is not called upon to prove his engineering abilities or qualities for management, all that is required is to send an occasional report on the value and prospects of the ends, &c. Reporting qualities appear to be everything in Cornish mining. It is true there are exceptions. We may find and select out of about 300 mines in Devon and Cornwall some 10 able mine captains, with engineering aptitude, quite fit for their offices, who would doubtless, if requested, lay open and work the mines as systematically and economically as the best of the coal mines; but upwards of 90 per cent. of the so-called captains are totally unfit to open and work mines legitimately and to a profit. I would recommend the captains of North Roskear, Carn Brea, Dolcoath, &c., to visit the Bedminster and Ashton mines. They need not go so far as Newcastle to see how mines are wrought economically. Capt. Tonkin has confessed, although somewhat reluctantly, that unless wire-ropes, skips, improved winding machinery, &c., be introduced, the deep mines of Cornwall will have to be stopped. To effect this desideratum, shafts must be made straight, perpendicular, or inclined, or divided, as in collieries, into two stages—incline and perpendicular, so as to introduce rails, guides, wire-ropes, and safety-cages. I hope this important subject will not be allowed to drop until some improvement has been effected.—Bristol, Oct. 29. A. B.

JIGGING MACHINERY.

SIR.—In last week's Journal a letter appears, signed "Anti-Patent," in reference to my patent jiggling machine; and I beg to say, if the information given by your Truro correspondent in the Journal of August 17, together with your kind remarks on the 12th and 19th inst., are not sufficient to satisfy him as to the merits of the machine, I will have it tried and explained to him in London, or at my works at Porthleven, provided he will give his right name and address; and if he does not find it superior to any machine now in use for the same purpose, he can use machines that existed previous to the date of my patent, that will cost no patent rights; but if "Anti-Patent" or any of his friends see it to their advantage to use inventions brought to perfection with great trouble and expense, can they show a reason why they should not pay for it? JOHN HUNT.

Porthleven, Oct. 30.

HOW NATIVE GOLD WAS FORMED IN THE EARTH.

SIR.—Having stated in former letters that pure native gold is of Divine construction, which man can never assimilate by artful contrivances, and that the formation of nuggets are one thing and the natural deposits of gold another, both of which are subsequent to their atomic essentials being created, I will here attempt to show how such metallic solids got so hermetically enclosed in those adamantine matrices so much sought after by worldly folks. Without entering upon the primordial constitution of material matter, it will be enough here to give a few hints upon the secondary shape the earthy components of gold assumed—in the same metalline forms so many millions of solid grains display when brought to the light of day from those dark recesses they have so quiescently remained in for so many thousands of this planet's revolutions. But previous to the final consolidation of this globe's crust, its earths must have been in a state of semi-liquidation, from causes known only to the great, grand, geologist of the universe, who, when the earth was of that consistency, ordained that every principle therein conglomerated, simply to obey the natural laws of chemical crystallisation; consequently certain proportions of soluble silica, &c., assumed the earthy form of granite, quartz, or what not, while the constituents of gold, silver, &c., attached themselves to their own congenial affinities; hence, by the time the earthy mass hardened, certain metals solidified in the very spots they are daily getting dislodged from. Had the terrestrial matrix naturally shaped itself and auriferous veins from any cause producing molten ignition, how could those soft perishable substances that are now so often found mechanically enveloped in the hardest stones, as well as in the solid metal itself, have withstood any such fiery ordeals as some benighted fellows scientifically attempt to demonstrate? On the other hand, had the auriferous lode stones got located in their present crystalline irregularities while in any watery decomposition, then the pure solid ground must have subsequently split its sides to enable such chasms to be filled with foreign liquid matter, containing metallic salts,

solids, &c.; had such been the method, the very weight of the dense grains would always have sunk themselves to the bottom, or to some place equal to their isolated gravity or impingement, whereas gold is often found embedded in the central parts of the hardest rocks, and never discovered but in irregular disseminations. Such would not have been the case had the precious dust been deposited by the agency of fire or water, whereas its speckled dispersion evidently shows that while planetary crystallisation was going on in the mass, each separated compound remained where chemically congregated, thereby enabling the densest metal to remain unchanged in the soft compressed compound, till the whole mass hardened to certain configurations, when after-age operations began to separate and disperse a portion of the original congregation of yellow spangles among those disintegrated accumulations, generally styled by gold diggers alluvial deposits, but when or how such masses of earthy debris came to be finally deposited where so many fragments of the noble metal are daily exhumed, are questions to be treated elsewhere. G. F. GOBLE.

North Wales.

STRUCTURE OF METALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

SIR.—Resuming the subject of the structure of metals, contained in my last letter [See Mining Journal, Oct. 19], and especially of copper, to which I would particularly refer at present, it appears to me probable that the cells in metals are vacuums, or, at least, are not filled with atmospheric air, for this reason,—when a piece of metallic copper is newly broken from the mass, the inner surfaces of its cells reflect light most brilliantly; but, when exposed to the air, they quickly oxidise and lose their brilliancy; the same effect is also seen on silver to some extent, but the oxidising effect of the air not being so great on silver as on copper, the cells of the former retain their lustre longer.

It is worthy of remark that silver and copper, which show the greatest perfection of the cell system, are those which are known to be the best conductors of heat and electricity; this fact seems to indicate that these forces may travel through the cells, the extremely sensitive and brilliant surfaces of which, with the large area afforded in the aggregate by the myriads of cells which exist even in a wire, would apparently greatly facilitate. The custom of polishing metals to prevent the radiation of heat appears to confirm this view of it, for polishing metals seems to me to be only a closing of such of the cells as may have been opened by tarnish, a partial oxidation of the surface which has taken place, or by other accidental causes.

Observations on a large number of specimens have caused me to form the following opinion on copper:—That the best "select copper," which is the most ductile and malleable, owes its superiority in these qualities to the perfection of its cell system; or, in other words, to its freedom from an intermixture of the red oxide of copper, the principal difference between different samples of copper being the quantity of the red oxide that may be intermixed with the metallic mass. This intermixture is exceedingly interesting and beautiful: the form of metallic copper being naturally cellular, the form of the red oxide of copper is globular, so that in an impure sample of copper the minute globules of the red oxide are seen interspersed with the cells of the metallic; the former being of a beautiful ruby colour, presenting a rich variety of colour with the metallic, but this variety of constituent sadly deranges the structure and lines of fracture of the mass, and leads me to believe that the process of toughening the metal, by what is called "poling" during the refining, is principally, if not entirely, a mechanical one; for, by the ebullition caused by the plunging of the pole into the mass of fluid metal, the red oxide is liberated, and from its less specific gravity it instantly rises to the surface. W. VIVIAN.

Parys Mines, Bangor.

ON STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SIR.—In a recent number of a contemporary publication appeared an account of the explosion at Heyford Ironworks, and an attempt was made to explain the cause of the explosion on the principle of Mr. Zerah Colburn's "Theory of Steam-Boiler Explosions." As a preventive against disastrous occurrences, it is of vast importance that we hold right notions of the causes which produce them. The statement alluded to goes on to state that one of the "tuyeres," which was encased in a jacket of cold water to preserve it from the intense heat of the furnace, suddenly became leaky, whereby a considerable quantity of water was forced on to the molten iron, and that the great body of steam which was immediately generated caused a most violent explosion, which shook the works to their very foundations.

Now I cannot conceive how "a most violent explosion," under such circumstances as those alleged as the cause of the explosion, by a sudden generation of steam, could possibly take place in unconfined space; nor do I think it possible, under the circumstances as related, that a large body of steam could be generated. Water coming in contact with molten iron would be decomposed in considerable quantity, its oxygen combining with the molten iron, and its hydrogen set free, instantly to combine with the oxygen of the blast-air of the furnace, ignited by the flame of the furnace, thus causing a violent explosion, analogous to what sometimes takes place in iron foundries, where large castings are made, when the moulding sand is too wet when the iron is poured into the moulds. Such explosions are sometimes produced by the hydrogen combining instantly with the red-hot oxide of iron, thus causing the casting to rupture or blister; at other times explosions happen when the moulders light the hydrogen gas with shavings, &c., on the surface of the moulding-frames.

It is quite clear that in the case in question the hydrogen mixed with the blast-air of the furnace, and ignited by the flame of the furnace, caused the oxygen of the blast-air instantly to combine with the free hydrogen to form water. The caloric held in solution by the gaseous elements of water when instantaneous condensation takes place, such as no doubt took place in the instance referred to at Heyford, would instantly quit its grasp of the elements it held in bond and become free, and assume its electrical functions, analogous to the lightning flash of a thunder-cloud; for the lightning flash is obviously nothing more than the instantaneous separation of the caloric of the watery vapour of such a cloud in its tendency to gain a simultaneous equilibrium of temperature and electricity through a non-conducting medium. The expansive force of caloric when thus set free is tremendous, and its elasticity enormously increased. W. STEVENSON.

Derby, Oct. 29.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SIR.—The frequency with which we hear of steam-boiler explosions, too often accompanied with a greater or less destruction of human life and serious mutilations, ought to arouse the dormant energies of every one interested in mining. That these explosions arise from various causes no one will attempt to deny,—too often, I fear, the result of the engineman's carelessness. Can we wonder at this, when we know how defective his education in this department of mining has been? Many only become enginemen after their becoming invalided and unfitted for underground labour. To remedy this monstrous evil, I would suggest that an examining body of practical engineers be elected by the committees and managers of our principal mines, to examine all persons desirous of becoming enginemen; that on their being found qualified they should have a duly attested certificate of competency handed to them, and for which the sum of 10s. should be paid; the examinations to take place once in six months, and to be in connection with the Mining Association of this country; and that from and after a given date no person be employed to take charge of either a drift, winding, or other steam-engine who cannot produce his certificate of qualification to the engineman or manager of the mine. Any engineman or manager employing an unqualified person to be subject to fine or dismissal.

The fund arising from these examinations to be appropriated to defray the travelling expenses, &c., of the examining body. But should there be a surplus of capital, I would suggest that it form the nucleus of a fund to be disposed of in one or more annual premiums (in connection with the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society), to be awarded to the working enginemen for working models or descriptive plans showing improvement and economy in the construction and working of our steam-engines. The corrosive action of all acid mineral waters also contributes its giant portion of mischief, honeycombing boilers and well-work to such an extent as to require the substitution of brass instead of iron for the latter, and in some instances silver gauge-cocks to the former. Early in the constitution of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, the attention of the committee appears to have been directed to the destructive action of mineral water on the boilers and condensing work of our steam-engines; and although a liberal premium was for several consecutive years offered by the society for the best practical mode of obviating such corroding effects on the machinery, the subject, from some cause, does not appear to have excited that amount of emulation among the practical men of this county which its importance demands. In fact, I believe I am correct in stating that Mr. Robert Hunt has been the only person who considered the subject worthy of practical consideration, proof of which, we have in the elaborate quantitative analyses of mineral waters made by him, and published in the Ninth Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, published in 1841.

Early in the year 1855 my attention was casually drawn to the subject, and having procured samples of water from the underground levels of several mines, I subjected them to as minute a qualitative analysis as my leisure would admit of my devoting to them. All the waters were found to have a strong acid (sulphuric) reaction on the tests employed; in two or three instances causing active galvanic action on immersing a slip of copper and another of zinc into the water. It occurred to me that if by some simple and cheap means the acid could be neutralised, and the mineral basis held in solution be precipitated in a new form, and made available as a marketable product, an important object would be obtained, which at some future period, and, perhaps, in a more perfect form, could not fail to be of considerable value in localities where the mineral water holding copper in solution is allowed

to flow into some addit or other stream, without any, even the rudest, means being employed to precipitate it for commercial purposes, till within the last few years two or three enterprising men established precipitating-ponds on the banks of the least below Biscoe. The great difficulty was to obtain an alkaline base of inconsiderable value, and sufficiently abundant to accomplish the object aimed at. The drift-sand from the Gwili Hills appeared to be the substance wanted. Acting upon this idea, I subjected portions of the mineral waters to percolation through a layer of sand, and I had the satisfaction of observing that, except in one or two instances, I had succeeded almost beyond my most sanguine anticipations. On the addition of a very small percentage of caustic lime, I found that the acid mineral waters became neutralised, the mineral held in solution precipitated, and the waters passing through the filter almost fit for the general purposes of household economy.

The mode of action is due to affinity or chemical attraction, the basis on which the science of chemistry is founded. Thus, in filtering a quantity of water (holding the mineral sulphates in solution) through sand, which is an impure carbonate of lime, double decomposition takes place, their mutual action being thus represented:—The sulphuric acid of the water having a greater affinity for lime than it has for copper, sulphate of lime is formed, whilst the carbonic acid set free from the lime of the sand combines with the copper and iron to form carbonates of the protoxides of both minerals;—carbonate of copper, even in this impure state, being a mineral formation of no inconsiderable value.

Should the hint thrown out in this hastily-written paper be considered of sufficient practical value as to induce some one to bring it into use, the object of the writer will be fully accomplished, his only desire being to bring under the notice of the mining world a simple and inexpensive mode of correcting the corrosive action of the water now generally used in the boilers, &c., of our steam-engines, thereby lessening the danger of explosions, and, consequently, increasing the commercial value of our second-hand boilers, well-work, &c.

The suggestion given in this paper is not (as is too frequently the case) an idle dogma of theory only, the writer having reduced his experiments to practice in 1855, by subjecting slips of sheet-iron to the continuous action of the mineral water, in the same condition as when it was brought from the mine, and also other slips after the water had been filtered; and although a period of six years has elapsed since the experiments were commenced, the slips of iron in the filtered water are now as free from oxidation or corrosive action, and the edge of the iron as bright as it was on the first day of the experiment, excepting in one or two instances, from the defective manufacture of the iron. The bottles (with the dates of the experiments on labels) are open to the inspection of practical and scientific men.—Chacewater. J. MOTTE.

MINES IN WHICH GREAT IMPROVEMENTS ARE SHORTLY EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE.

SIR.—WHEAL UNITY: The men are now engaged cutting through the cross-course met with in the 75 ft. level. It is generally believed that when a lode is rich on one side of a cross-course it will be found rich when met with on the other side. In Wheal Unity the lode was very rich quite up to the cross-course, and it is, therefore, fully expected to be discovered rich on the other side. They are daily expecting to cut the lode, as they believe they are now nearly through the cross-course, and should it be found rich, this mine may be one of the prizes of 1862. The shares are selling at a very low price, and should be bought.—WEST POLMEAR: In this mine they are driving a cross-cut to intersect the rich lodes of Wheal Polmeare, and will reach the first lode in about three or four weeks, and within a few months will reach the whole of them. Some of the first practical miners in Cornwall hold a large interest in this mine, fully believing that the chances of success are very great indeed. Should only one of the lodes prove to be rich, a great advance in the price of the shares will take place, and it must be a very strange freak of Nature should all the lodes prove to be poor, as it is well known that the rich lodes which run through Polmeare also run through West Polmeare. This mine presents rare chances, and is one of the best speculations in Cornwall.—WHEAL GRENVILLE: As soon as the lode was discovered to be so rich in East Grenville at such a shallow depth, the agents of Wheal Grenville endeavoured to discover the same lode in that mine. By means of costening pits they found it, and have sunk it on to for several fathoms, the appearances being very favourable than they were in East Grenville at the same depth. In addition to this, they are driving a cross-cut from the 80 to intersect the lode at that depth, where it is fully expected it will prove to be very rich. Any day we may expect the lode to be cut, as they must be now quite near it. This mine is well supplied with machinery of the best description, and should the lode in the 80 cross-cut be met with rich, this mine will become a paying mine, and shares will then go to a high price.

GREAT RETALACK: This mine can raise 500 tons of blende per month, which is more than sufficient to pay all expenses, and it is intended for the future to raise this quantity. The mine, however, is not the great object in working Retalack: the object is to uncover either silver or lead, or both in combination, and it is generally supposed that under such an enormous mass of blende large quantities of lead or silver must ultimately be found. The shaft is, therefore, being sunk as quickly as possible to get to the silver or lead deposit. That they are approaching it is evident from the fact that they are already discovering stones of ore having silver-lead in them, and those stones are increasing in quantity. When the mine is 10 fms. deeper a great discovery may reasonably be expected. The shares are well held, and are difficult to be obtained in large numbers. The above improvements, which are shortly expected to take place in the mines, are by no means "points," and it is by watching when such "points" are likely to come off that speculators in mines make money. The man, therefore, who studies these "points" has a very great advantage over others who do not study them. Here they are, however, openly stated in four mines pro bono publico. AN OLD SPECULATOR IN MINES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT TYWARNAHALE MINING COMPANY.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN.—I beg to state that the letter I wrote, which appeared in the Mining Journal of September 28, 1861, was not written with the least disrespect to yourselves, or with the intention in any way of injuring the prospects of the mine; and I am glad to hear that I wish to withdraw that letter, as I now feel I had no right in my position as one of your agents, to do so without previously consulting you, the secretary. I wish to add that I leave your service without any ill-feeling to anyone in your employ. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN EDWARDS.

St. Stephen's, St. Austell, Oct. 25.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

SIR.—If your anonymous correspondents are shareholders in this mine, they should go to the office, as I have done, and there they would readily get the fullest information, and have every facility given them for examining the accounts and correspondence, which would satisfactorily prove to them that their complaints are groundless. I fear that those who have raised this cry about North Wheal Robert have some other object than what appears, and probably not altogether a disinterested nature. I find that in the year ending June 30, 1860, 1378 tons of ore were sold for 10,768s., but in the year ending June 30, 1861, through the mine becoming poorer, only 1023 tons were sold for 6864s., a difference of nearly 4000l. I find that in the former year the working costs amounted to nearly 9000l., and in the latter year to about 8000l., and these figures will sufficiently explain how it is that the balance of 2069l. in favour of the mine at June 30, 1860, had fallen to 401l. on June 30, 1861. The amount of dues on the ore sold in the former year was 737l., and in the latter year only 360l., a rate of reduction greater than in the value of the ore sold, arising from the committee and secretary having, with much difficulty, succeeded in getting the dues reduced from 1-12th and 1-15th to 1-16th, so that while the amounts paid the lord were before equal to about 7 per cent. on the sales of ore, they are now only about 5 1/4 per cent. As to the working expenses, no one at all acquainted with the facts can reasonably complain of them. For a very long time past they have been constantly cross-cutting in a number of places, and doing other work which was absolutely necessary for the proper laying open the mine, and now that things are got in order, and good ventilation is secured, it may be that parties would wish to come in and gain credit by working on the ground now available.

By driving these cross-cuts, and doing other work required for proving the several lodes, the costs have, of course, been heavier than if they had all the ore upon one lode; and besides this, before a communication was effected between the eastern and western workings on Nos. 1 and 2 south lodes, they were in fact carrying on two mines instead of one. During the time that this dead work has been going on the expenses in the shape of timber, powder, and other materials have been necessarily heavier. They will now, however, go on with less cost—the ground already laid open will come away to the best advantage—and the main and south lodes being thoroughly ventilated, future operations will proceed with greater ease and dispatch.

It may further be stated that lately very heavy charges have been necessarily incurred in the erection of a new powerful grinder, and in making the floors, with railways thereon and thereto, and also in repairs to the drawing-machine, &c.

After making the fullest investigation, I am convinced that the utmost has been done to work the mine as it should be worked, while the materials have been purchased to the best advantage. The average monthly number of workmen in the mine in the past year has been 51, whose earnings have averaged 3l. 6s. 4d. per man per month; the average monthly number of tributaries has been 40, and their average earnings 2l. 16s. 6d. per man per month. I doubt if there is another mine in the district where the average wages are so low.

I need only further say that the manager of the mine is Capt. James Richards (the managing agent of the Devon Great Consols), and the resident agent is Captain Goddard, whose great energy and abilities are too well known to require any comment from me. The local purser is Mr. Joseph Matthews, who, I believe, has been for 50 years a purser of mines, including Wheal Friendship, the extensive mine worked by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons for many years past.

Before concluding this letter, I may mention that the 40 ft. level east, in Sortridge Consols, held good up to the boundary of North Robert, and they are now driving the 40 ft. level in the latter mine, where an improvement is daily looked for. They are also cross-cutting in the 30 ft. level to the same lode.

I hope the above information may be interesting and satisfactory to my brother shareholders who may be anxious to learn the facts, AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER.

MINING IN SCOTLAND appears to be progressing satisfactorily. The LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS MINES continue to send off monthly parcels of ore from 80 to 100 tons. And now that the surface works are so far advanced as to allow of the ore being raised, the price per ton is rising to a high figure (witness the Swansea sales in this day's Journal), some of the ore making 9l. 10s. per ton. The WEST KAIMES MINES have also a parcel, the second sent from the mine, some of which fetched more than 9l. per ton. This mine has only been working three months, and three parcels of copper ore have been forwarded to Swansea for sale. The cost being only 70l. or 80l. per month, the mine has actually made profits from the commencement, and is now looking better than ever. A large open trench, which was worked by the old men to a depth of 3 fms., was opened last week, when Capt. Cornwall Henwood, the manager of the mine, in the presence of two or three of the adventurers, broke large rocks of grey and purple copper from the bottom and sides of it. It is time for capitalists to turn their attention to this district.

MINING AND SMELTING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The richness of the deposits of lead ore in the Wisconsin district has long attracted the attention of miners and geologists, and a company has now been formed under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability, for working an estate, 160 acres in extent, in one of the most desirable positions. The Cornish system of working will be strictly adhered to, Mr. David Strickland having been appointed manager at the mine. The mine is really discovered, most of the speculative work is effected, and valuable lodes laid open for a considerable distance, which will simply require the requisite plant and appliances to develop the riches. A careful estimate of the cost and returns has been prepared, from which it would appear that 30000l. would be ample for the development of the mine, as the profits of mining and smelting during the first 12 months would not be less than 9577l., making together 12,577l., whilst the total cost of houses, machinery, plant, labour, and materials would be but 7621l., leaving 4956l. clear profit. To provide, however, for all possible contingencies, the capital of the Wisconsin Mining and Smelting Company has been fixed at 90000l., though, judging from the favourable nature of the reports of Capt. James Chynoweth, John Heathcock, and David Strickland, it is not probable that the

— Sept. 22: I had the pleasure of addressing you on the 14th inst. that a further improvement had taken place in the 110 winze; grey silver and galena have made

BRITISH MINES.

— James Richards, October 31: I beg to say that Homersham's shaft is being sunk below the 110 to the south of the lode in good ground for progress. Homersham's Shaft: In the 110 east the part of the lode being carried (2 feet wide) is worth 1 ton of ore per

fathom. John's mine, below the 100, is being carried down on the north part of the lode, in which the ground is becoming more easy for exploration. In the slope in back of the 100 east the lode is worth 121. per fm. In the 100 east the lode is 4 feet wide, and consists of muddle, peach, and a little black oxide of copper. In the slope in back of the 100, on Oates's No. 2, the lode is worth 151. per fm. In the 83 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yields a little. In the 66 east the lode is still being cut through, the last 2 ft. of which is promising, being composed of capel, muddle, quartz, prlan, and stones of rich ore; the north wall is not yet reached. The 88, west of Hitchens's engine-shaft, is still being continued by side of the lode; ground favourable.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 23: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode in John's shaft, below the 70, is 15 inches big, composed of spar and peach, with stones of good ore. The lode in the 70 end east is 1 foot wide, consisting of spar, peach, and spots of ore; in the same level west the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar and peach, much the same in character and appearance as the lode in the shaft and east end. The slope in back of the 22, east of John's shaft, is worth for tin and copper ore 81. per fm. No lode or branch met with in the 46 cross-cut north since last reported on. The ground in the new shaft sinking from surface is rather hard, and the water rather quick.

EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nichols, J. Nicholls, Oct. 30: The slopes in back of the 72 are at present yielding as follows:—Bishop's $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, Lanyon's $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, and Luckey's about 6 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The ground in the rise in back of the 60 north continues rather hard, but there is no alteration in the lode since last report. The 50 north is rather spare for driving; lode poor. The lode in the 40 south is yielding some stones of blende, and from its kindly nature we anticipate an improvement before long. The 30 south continues very easy for progress, and has very kindly indications, although unproductive at present. The tribute department is without alteration.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nichols, J. Cornish, Oct. 30: The 84 north is yielding a little ore, but not enough to value; it is, however, becoming easier for driving. The 73 north is still showing good indications, and yielding some saving work. The winze sinking in bottom of the 60, on the west branch, is down from 4 to 5 fathoms; the branch has somewhat widened, and maintains its productiveness as we go down. During the greater part of last week we were occupied in making attempts to regain the passes and start the slopes in which we had the slide, but owing to the looseness of the ground we could not succeed. We have now commenced to put up a rise to the west of the lode from the back of the 60, in order to be out in the country in firm ground, as we find it utterly impossible to take away the lode without having a firm and substantial resting place for our timbers to stand on. This rise will be pushed on with all possible dispatch, and not an available moment will be lost. The rise which we are putting up further north in back of the 60 we expect to communicate to the 45 some time in the present week, when we shall be in a position to work all the slopes north of the run, and therefore be again in a better position for raising ore.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, October 26: We have succeeded in clearing the stuff at the 36 sufficient to bring the water through the level to the big lift, but find the air so bad that little can be done in driving the end until the water is sufficiently drained to effect a ventilation through the winze and the 36, we are doing our best to effect this object at the earliest possible period, but in consequence of the bad state of the working-barrel our progress is slow.

GERNICK.—Charles Clarke, Oct. 30: There is nothing new to report on this mine. Spencer's engine-shaft is sunk 6 ft. below the 40, the lode in which continues 3 ft. wide, of a very congenial character for copper, and very easy for exploration. In the 30 east the water is increasing, from which I anticipate a change in the lode; at the same level, driving west, the lode is 2 feet wide, well defined, with two regular walls, a very promising lode.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, W. George, Jun., Oct. 30: In the 90 east, on Sarah's, the lode is still small and unproductive. In the 90 west the lode is 6 in. wide, producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. In the 80 the lode has improved since our last report, and is now worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 east maintains a very kindly appearance, and is still producing some very good stones of ore. The winze sinking below this level is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Good progress is being made in the rise above the 58, towards Hingston's shaft, in which the ground also continues very favourable for sinking.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Oct. 30: Since my last report no particular change has taken place in the ground in the shaft, sinking below the 40, continues pretty favourable for exploring, with a slight increase in the value of the lode.

GREAT CRINIS.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Oct. 30: In the 120 we are driving by the side of the lode, which we shall continue to do for some little time, in order to drain the water to the bottom of the level, when we shall be able to cut out the lode much cheaper. In the 100 west we have cut the south wall of the lode, which at this point is full 12 ft. wide, and containing good stones of copper ore. In the winze sinking below this level we are still carrying about 6 ft. of the north part of the lode, which for this width is producing good stones of copper ore, and has a very kindly appearance.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Oct. 30: In the 125, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and muddle. In the 113 east the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. In the 40 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.

GREAT TREGUEN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Oct. 31: I am glad to acquaint you that we have communicated the winze in the bottom of the 70 with the rise in back of the 80, whereby we have obtained first-rate ventilation, and good facilities for stopping the back of the 80. We have resumed the 80 west by a full force of six men, at 61. per fm.; the lode in which is of the same value as reported last week—71. 7a. per fathom. We have also resumed the cross-cut in the 60 by four men, at 111. 11s. per fm. The new 12-in. pump-lift will be fixed the beginning of next week, and we shall lose no time in making the necessary alterations for resuming the sinking below the 80. I am anxious to see the lode in the 90 as soon as possible.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—Wm. Rugehole, J. Delbridge, Oct. 30: Copper House Shaft: The lode in the 220 west is 2 1/2 ft. wide, poor, and suspended. The lode in No. 1 slope, in back of this level, is worth 171. per fm.; No. 2 is worth 181. per fm.; No. 3 is worth 131. per fm. The lode in No. 1 slope, in bottom of the 210, is worth 141. per fm.; No. 2 is worth 81. per fm. The lode in No. 1 slope, in back of this level, is worth 211. per fathom; No. 2 is worth 241. per fm.; No. 3 is worth 141. per fm.; and No. 4 slope is finished. The lode in the 210 east is 5 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm.

GREAT WHEAL BURN.—J. Delbridge, J. Petherick, Oct. 26: Our prospects have not changed to notice since last report. The pitches continue to yield a large quantity of ore, especially those in the bottom of the 90. We are progressing with the other works as fast as possible. At Bowne's we expect to drop the lift again in the early part of the week.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Oct. 30: During the past week our men have been engaged in taking out penthouse in the 40, putting in casing, dividing below the 52, and fixing footway, which is complete, the ground being favourable for cutting pit, with which we are making good progress. The slopes in back of the 40 are much the same as last reported, producing about 5 tons of copper ore of good quality. The ground in the bottom of Thomas's shaft, below the 30, still remains good for sinking. The 20, west from Thomas's shaft, is worth fully 201. per fm., now driving by six men, at 41. 10s. per fm. We have cleared the 20, east from Thomas's shaft, about 40 fms., there being a run in the level which we shall have to clear through before we can reach the present end. The ground is standing whole to the 10, which can be taken away at profit to the shareholders. The tribute pitches are much as usual, yielding their usual quantity of copper ore. The prospects of the mine were never better than at present. We weighed off at Calstock Quay, on Friday last, September sampling, 318 tons, and smelted for Oct. (compared) 268 tons, and sold about 80 tons of coppery muddle, which will be shipped in a few days.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, Oct. 29: In the 152, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, worth about 161. per fm. In the 152, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and worth 201. per fathom. In the 142, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 351. per fm. In the 142 west we have driven south-west to intersect the south wall, which is very large and wet, and worth about 141. per fathom. In the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, and poor for mineral. In the 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 151. per fathom. In the 50, east of Edwards's shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and yielding a little bit, but not sufficient to value. We have six men preparing to sink Edwards's shaft below the 50. In a winze sinking below the 142 the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 1301. per fm. In a winze sinking below the 132, west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 251. per fm. Our slopes are looking much the same as they have been for some time. All our machinery throughout the mine is working very well.

GURLYN (Marazion).—W. W. Martin, J. Rees, Oct. 30: Bawden's Lode: The engine-shaft is now 3 1/2 fathoms below the 60; the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of soft spar, muddle, and good stones of tin, and looking much the same as last week. In the 60 the lode is 12 in. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and spotted with yellow copper. In the 60 west the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of tin. —Riches's Lode: In the 40, west of cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 30 east the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 30, west of cross-cut, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 21. per fm. We are progressing with the laying of rods towards Wheal Fox shaft, and hope to get them to work within fourteen days from this date.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Oct. 30: The 100 west is worth 301. per fm., and promising improvement; the lode in the rise in back of this level will produce 261. worth of copper ore per fm. The 55 west will produce 251. worth of ore per fm. The south part of the lode in the rise in back of this level contains more soft prlan, quartz, &c., and will yield at present about 481. worth of ore per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is a fine course of ore, and will produce full 701. worth of ore per fm. There is no alteration at any other point.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Oct. 26: There is no change of importance to notice in the western mine during the past week. —Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 east is 4 ft. wide, a very strong lode, composed of quartz, muddle, blende, and occasionally stones of ore, and the water is strongly oozing from the end, which we consider is a favourable indication. The lode in the 60 east is 2 feet wide, carrying a leader of rich copper ore on the north part, from 2 to 4 inches wide, and there is every indication of a speedy improvement; there has not been much done in the end during the past week, owing to the men being engaged in putting in a railroad in order to facilitate the removal of the stuff. If any improvement takes place in any part of the mine I will at once advise you of it.

LADY BERTHA.—Captains Harpur and Metherell, Oct. 26: This being our pay and setting-day the different bargains were re-let, particulars of which will be sent you. The lode in 50 east is looking a shade better, being quite 3 feet wide, composed of muddle, quartz, peach, and some good stones of ore. All the other lodes, winzes, slopes, and pitches present much the same appearance and character as when we last reported.

—Capt. Harpur and Metherell, Oct. 31: In the 53 east the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, and ore. In the same level west the lode is large, carrying muddle, quartz, and occasional stones of ore. In the 41 east we propose cutting north, where we think another portion of the lode is standing; in the present end the lode is about 18 in. wide, consisting of capel, peach, muddle, and a little ore. The lode in the slopes in the back of the 41 continues large, composed of ore, muddle, and quartz, worth of former 4 tons, or 201. per fm. The lode in the 30 east continues about 5 ft. wide, composed of peach, muddle, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 121. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, we are pleased to say, is very much improved since our last report, being from 5 to 6 feet wide, composed of muddle, peach, and spar, worth of the former 6 tons, or 241. per fm. In the 30 east the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, iron, and muddle, intermixed with ore. The appearance of the lode in the 10 east is much the same as for some time past, composed of quartz, muddle and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton, or 51. per fm. The tribute department continues to yield much as usual.

LYWERNOC.—Jas. Lester, Oct. 28: This set is situated to the east of Coffin Cwm Brwyn Mine, and to the west of Clara United; the lodes of the former run through its extent, but have not as yet been opened upon. There are three other east and west lodes running through this ground parallel with each other, and 8 to 10 fathoms only apart. Upon the centre lode large workings have in old times been carried on by means of a good main shaft, sunk to 30 fathoms, when large quantities of ore must have been returned, as the ground is taken away below for 50 fathoms in length, and up to surface. This shaft is in a good position to develop all the lodes. I am told there is a good course of ore left entire in the bottom level, although the workings were stopped on account of the low price of lead, and so far from not having sufficiently powerful machinery to raise the water. The northern lode of these three has been opened upon at the depth of 23 fathoms below adit (from the shaft before-mentioned) for about 16 fathoms in length; the lode will here yield nearly 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. At the time we had pos-

session men were working upon this lode on tribute at 81. per ton for dressed ore. Since then we have opened a cross-cut from the centre lode, and intersected thereby the north one, 8 fathoms above, or 15 fathoms from surface. Here also this lode will yield nearly 10 cwt. of lead per fathom, and it is whole or unbroken up to surface. The south lode is ranging about 10 fathoms on the other side; no workings have been done on this, and its value is unascertained. It was discovered by cutting out the foundation for the wheel-pit, where it yielded good stones of ore. Since these workings were done, an intermediate company attempted to unwater the mine by means of a 20-ft. water-wheel, and a small lift of pumps, but such were wholly inadequate in power to effect the object, as the water could not thereby be drained below the 24 ft. level. The purchase you have made of the Bodol wheel, which is 40 feet in diameter and 4 feet breast, equal to new, is sufficient to unwater the present workings, and to open the mine below to a very considerable depth, as well as drive a full-sized drawing-machine to haul stuff to the surface, and to work a good pair of rollers to crush the ore. For these objects we have a large reservoir, fed by many mountain streams, which will enable the mine to be expeditiously and very cheaply explored by water-power. We have a good parcel of lead ore piled at surface, and for satisfaction as to its quality a sample of it was assayed by Mr. Charles Low last week—the produce is certified to be 69 1/2 per cent. of lead, and 13 cwt. 7 dwts. 10 grs. of fine silver per ton of ore. The mine is by the side of the main turnpike-road from Llanidloes to Aberystwyth, and 10 miles east of the latter place, so that the cost of shipment of the ores will be very light. I have every reason to believe that when the new machinery is erected, and we are getting on with it as fast as possible, we shall very soon prove that Lywernoc is a first-rate property.

LONG RAKE.—Oct. 30: The lode in the engine-shaft rather improves as we sink. We have commenced to sink a winze below the 48 about 10 fms. east of engine-shaft on the lode, which is producing good dressing work. The 48 east has not produced so much lead since last report, but is again looking well, and I think a few days more will open a lode to value. The slope over this level is as usual. At Pwll Melyn the tributaries have worked the run of ore below the present bottom level, and there are means to go deeper with the present small shaft; this part of the property deserves a trial, independent of Long Rake, but there must be a new shaft. The dressing goes on as usual, and we are preparing a parcel for next sale. Everything is progressing towards opening up a profitable property.

NANTY.—Oct. 28: The lode at the 14, going north of boundary, is 5 ft. wide, with a promising appearance, yielding good stones of ore at times. We have set a new slope over this level, 6 fms. north of boundary, in Sir Watkins's land; the lode at this point is from 4 to 5 feet wide, yielding 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the slope over this level, 24 fms. north of long rise, is 4 feet wide, producing 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The slope over the same, 27 fms. north of long rise, is in a lode about 6 feet wide, worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the slope over the same level, 30 fms. north of long rise, yields from 11 to 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. The winze below the 14 is now communicated to the rise over the shallow adit, which has well ventilated that part of the mine. The lode at the Roadway level, driving north of the boundary, is from 4 to 5 feet wide, with a promising appearance, showing strong spots of lead ore, and likely to improve again shortly. The deep adit, driving north of boundary, is still in a strong lode, and the part we are carrying is producing good stones of ore at times; this end is now extended about 30 fms. north of boundary. The dressing, &c., with all other things here, are going on regularly. We shall sample 35 tons of good quality ore on Nov. 4.

NEW CROW HILL.—R. Hancock: The lode in the 15 is improving for lead this last week; that is, the tribute pitches. We are sinking a winze in the bottom of the 22, on the course of the lode, for the purpose to communicate with the 35 for ventilating and laying open the lode for slopes; this is working by four men. We have also four men rising in back of the 35 against the winze which is sinking below the 22 to lay open ground in back of the 35 as soon as possible. Before this is done we cannot take away this lode with speed; we have in this rise a good lode, and the end is looking well and likely to improve as it is extended east; we have four men driving this end. The 35 is driven about 16 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and it will take about six months from this time to get into the run of ore ground which is in the 35. When this is fully laid open, I have no doubt but there will be a large quantity of paying ground to come away. I never saw the mine looking so well as it is at present, and I fully believe it will improve; but you must see that we cannot take away this ground to advantage before the lode is fairly ventilated. In this winze, below the 22, the engine-shaft is sunk 10 fathoms below the 55. We shall raise about 4 tons of lead for the next sale.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Oct. 29: The flat-roof shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 142; the lode in its present bottom is 3 feet wide, consisting of spar, muddle, and copper ore. The 142 is extended 28 fms. east of the flat-roof shaft, the last 8 fms. have been driven on the north part of the lode, which is 1 ft. wide, chiefly composed of spar; the men are now engaged driving a cross-cut to intersect the south part, which we expect to meet with in 6 or 9 feet driving. In the 152, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 142, west of the cross-cut, the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of spar, interspersed with yellow copper ore. This level is about 4 fathoms deeper than the bottom of Grace's shaft, and there are now about 26 fathoms to drive to get under its perpendicular; we have put two additional men in the end to drive as fast as possible, as it is very important to reach the point above referred to, for the lode in the shaft has a very promising appearance. There is still water in the shaft, but it is decreasing as the end approaches. In the 92, east of Grace's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the winze under the 92, east of Grace's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the winze under the 92, west of the shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 82 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 62, west of Grace's shaft, the south lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prlan, and occasional stones of copper ore. In the winze under the 30 the north lode is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and copper ore.

NORTH BULLER.—J. Delbridge, Oct. 26: I beg to hand you with this report the dialling of the 75, west of the engine-shaft, being extended west from the engine-shaft 7 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. The lode in from 6 to 10 in. wide, composed of muddle and tin, and at times yielding rich stones. We have to drive from this point about 11 fathoms to be under the pendulum, from the run of the cross-course of surface. In the 45, east of King's shaft, the lode is from 6 to 14 in. wide, yielding muddle and spots of rich copper ore. In King's shaft, sinking below the 43, which is 8 fms. 2 ft. 10 in. below the level, the ground is favourable; the lode is from 6 to 15 in. wide, yielding rich stones of copper ore. We have set the shaft to sink to the 50 for 121. per fm. We hope in the present month to complete the shaft to the 55, when a plat will be cut and sunk to the 55 with all speed.

NORTH FRANCES.—F. Pryor, J. Moyle, Oct. 29: In the 38, driving west of engine-shaft, we have 2 ft. more to drive west for the plat, then we shall intersect the north lode to prove the lode. The lode in the 38, east of Hunt's shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, kllas, and muddle, with occasional stones of ore. There is no material alteration in the 70 cross-cut, south of shaft. The lode in the 60, west of Hunt's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, chiefly kllas and spar. The lode in the 60 end, east of Hunt's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, still producing good stones of ore, but is divided by a small horse of kllas; the last 4 fms. driving has opened tribute ground.

NORTH FORTESCUE.—V. Verran, Oct. 26: We are progressing rapidly with the adit to intersect the Silver Vein lode at a deeper level than where we raised the silver gossan, with which reference has already been made; we are also sinking a small shaft from surface to the level of the lode, which will come down on the shaft, and will already driven just at the spot where the richest gossan has been found; this shaft will be necessary for ventilation, and will at the same time greatly facilitate the raising and preparing for market a parcel of silver gossan, so that we may as soon as possible test its value; meanwhile we shall push the adit towards the above-named shaft with all possible speed, and we hope by driving on the course of the lode in the adit, and sinking on its course in the shaft, soon to get a few tons of gossan ready for the market; and without pledging myself as to its real worth, I do hope it will be found equal to our most sanguine expectations.

NORTH FULFORD.—A. Francis, Oct. 21: I have made arrangements for the water-wheel, rods, pulleys, &c. In point over the grant, I am delighted to have it in my power to state that Prof. Smyth expressed himself well pleased with the ground, lodes, and the working departments in every way. He told me the only thing that could possibly be said, he thought, by anyone was that, seeing our position, and taking all things together, the only thing we had to do was to put up machinery for pumping, drawing, and crushing the ore at once, so as to make ready for the market.

NORTH MINERA.—T. P. Thomas, W. T. Harris, Oct. 31: The branch or joint in the engine-shaft is still holding down, and with a very kindly appearance. All other parts of the mine are as last reported, both in appearance and produce. We sampled 30 tons of ore.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Golden, Oct. 31: The south part of the lode in the 42 end, west of Scoble's cross-cut, is improving, at present worth 1 1/2 ton of good ore per fm., and showing good indications of a great improvement; the ore is running back over the back of the level we have driven through, which looks well for the lode being productive, and a larger length of ore ground in the level above, where we have a cross-cut driving south to intersect it. All the other parts of the mine are much the same as when the last report was written.

NORTH WHEAL TELLWY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, Oct. 31: The shaftmen have completed casing and dividing the shaft, fixing guides, ladders, &c. from the 65 to the 76; they have cut a small plat at this level, and extended the cross-cut west 6 feet towards the lode. We have intersected a small branch in the 65 cross-cut west, composed of quartz, muddle, and spots of lead, with water issuing freely from it. The slopes in the back of this level are producing much the same as for some time past.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—W. Gilbert, Oct. 30: There is no lode taken down in the 52 west since I wrote to you last. The lode in the 42 is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper and stones of tin and lead, letting out much water. The 32 is again improving. On the surface, the engine is not yet yielding so much water, but as soon as the kilns and underlie of the lode are fully opened, it will be productive further west.

PELWYD WOOD.—R. Ware, Oct. 29: We are pushing on the 10 fm. level as fast as possible. We shall drive in six weeks 9 fms. 3 ft. more towards the east and west lodes, upon intersecting which I fully believe we shall cut a good course of ore. The lode in the 10 end is 3 1/2 ft. wide, producing rich stones of copper ore, with every appearance of large deposits of copper ore in the level below. The machinery is working well, and capable of sinking the shaft 150 fms. deep.

PENHALE MOOR.—N. Pascoe, Oct. 30: We have this morning cut a lode of some kind or other, which, I presume, is at present as it is letting out so much water that we are unable to get to the bottom of the engine-shaft for a few hours. The engine is forking the water, and the men will resume their work again in the evening. I expect it is the caunter lode which is cut. I hope to be able to inform you something better by to-morrow's post.

PENTRE LYGAN.—Oct. 30: I got down into some of the old workings to-day, which are south of the shaft, and found that two lodes had been worked to a depth of from 20 to 30 fms.; the air was very bad, which prevented me from making a thorough search, but the lodes are of a most promising character, I shall see more of them after the water is lowered. I have nothing new to report of the shaft.

POLGARR.—W. Pascoe, Oct. 30: The lode in the 90 east continues to look very promising; it is 2 1/2 feet wide, a well-defined lode and very regular, yielding large rocks, which are thickly spotted with yellow, black, and grey copper ore, some of it dressing work; I am very much pleased with its appearance. The ground in the north cross-cut is also improving in character, and not so hard.

PROSPER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, Wm. Millett, Oct. 31: Louisa's engine-shaft is cleared to the back of the 40, and in the course of a few days we hope to get this level drained of water and cleared of stuff. The engine at this shaft has now its full portion of water, working about six strokes per minute. A winze in the bottom of the 30, east of Louisa's shaft, is cleared 7 fms. deep, and when communicated with the 40 will, from the appearance of the lode—6 ft. wide, and excavations made for a considerable length in the bottom of 30—lay open a large extent of profitable tin ground. The lode in the 30, east of ladder-roof shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, lead, muddle, and tin. In the 30, west of ladder-roof shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, black oxide of copper, and muddle, looking more promising. The water at Hosking's engine-shaft is drained 6 ft. below the 30, and the shaft cut down to the back of the level. We have cleared and secured a considerable extent of levels on the Moor and other lodes. During the last few days some new pitches have been let in the 30, east and west of Hosking's shaft, for both tin and copper. The lode in the 15, east of Murchison's lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and muddle, yielding a little copper ore. In the same level, driving west of the above shaft, the lode is at present divided, and passing through the elvans. The masonry for the steam-stamps, &c., is advancing satisfactorily. The pumping-engines and pitwork continue to work very well.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Oct. 30: The ground is getting a little harder in the 40 end west; no lode has been taken down. We are also driving the lode in the 80 west. We have set a rise in the back of the 70, on the cross-course, to four men, at 41. 10s. per fathom. I believe this rise will open up some good tribute ground; it is a beautiful cross-cut, about 3 feet wide. No alteration in the tribute ground.

REHIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, Oct. 26: We have carefully dialled the 12 fm. level cross-cut, and find that we have driven 2 fms. further to the north than the run of lead seen going down in the river adit level; I purpose still driving a fathom or two further to the north to prove the north lode, previous to driving out on the course of the branch of the lode already cut. The 12 having entirely drained the river adit level, there may now be a pair of men put to sink on the lode. In the deep adit level west the lode is 4 ft. wide, containing strings of lead, and yielding 1 1/2 ton of blende per fm., with every appearance of further improving.

RHOSWYDOL AND RACHEDDOL.—E. Davies, Oct. 29: The end of the 15 west has opened upon a richer part of the lode. The rise put up behind the end discovered a very rich lode going south of the driving; this was just 2 ft. further into the lode than you and Capt. F. Evans were able to see. This much I am able to say with respect to it to-day—it is as rich a lode as any seen in the levels above this point; this is a very important fact. I shall not drive the level any further this month, but put on the men to stop down the lode on the side, and for 1 fm. in height above the level. The three stops in back of the 15 are producing quite as good ore as previously; one being completed up to the 10, the stuff will be brought out as quick as possible. A good pair of six men being put on a second, will complete that by the end of this month, so as to have it to bring out. One of the stops in back of the 10 has suddenly become quite poor. I expect the lode has heaved south. The other stops continue productive. The end of the 70 east looks quite as well as before. The stops in back of the 65 east are turning out some good ore. We are now in a better and richer supply of ore stuff for the dressing-floors. The driving in the upper level, on one of Nicholson's lode, has improved considerably. Had a new company been in possession of this part of the property, and some of their first trials exhibiting such favourable symptoms as there are in this level, they would consider themselves highly fortunate. From my knowledge of the country, and the way in which the lodes make ore, I have no hesitation in saying we have a valuable adjunct to our mine. As pointed out to you when down, I stated that according to the general law governing the productiveness of lodes here and elsewhere, a spot on this lode, some fathoms east of a great cross-course, ought to make lead ore. I gave instructions to two men to open two or three shallow pits on the back of the lode. The second, being the one nearest the cross-course, hit upon the lode, made lead ore within a few inches of the surface. It is embedded in a beautiful gossan, and wears as white a coat as any I have seen. The prospects, as far as the depth has gone, are as favourable as on the surface of Bwlch Coch ten years ago. Whilst I will not excite too great hopes, I will, at all events, follow up this discovery as it deserves. I have five men there to-day. The exposed part of the lode runs in rather a different direction from what was expected. I prefer to-day admitting my ignorance as to what the lode is. A few days will throw light on it.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—E. Thomas, Oct. 30: The lode in the Ransom engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, is much the same as last reported on. The lode in the end, driving west of the cross-course, is still large, and worth about 201. per fm. The lode in the end, east of shaft, is without change to notice. The lode in the winze sinking below the level, west of the cross-course, is worth about 201. per fm. The lode in the 80 end, east of the Ransom shaft, is worth 121. per fm. The slopes in back of this level, east and west of winze, are improved, now worth on an average 151. per fm. The stops in bottom of the 60 are worth 101. per fathom. No change in any other part of the mine.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Berriman, Oct. 29: The flat-roof shaft is sunk 9 feet below the 10; the lode is 1 ft. wide, making a very kindly appearance. The 20 south, east on the caunter lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of muddle and stones of ore. In the 40, west of engine-shaft, no change. In the 40, east of engine-shaft, no change to mention. In the 30, east of Ellen's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 4 cwt. of good ore per fm. Our pitwork and engine are working well.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—H. Wilcock, Oct. 31: In the 90, west of footway lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 80, east of Jennings's, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 80, west of footway lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. In the 74, west of Jennings's, the lode is 3 feet wide, impregnated with ore. In the 74, west of Richards's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing a little ore. In the 58, west of Richards's, the lode is from 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, quartz, and copper ore, but not sufficient to value; the appearance of the lode in this end is better than it has been for some months' past. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance. In the winze sinking below the 46, west of Richards's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 34, west of Bush's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, with a promising appearance. In the 34, east of Wellington's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, opening tribute ground; at this level we are driving a cross-cut, north from Wellington's shaft, to cut the Hender north lode; this we calculate will take about six weeks' more from this time to cut the first lode. The tribute department is looking very well, producing a fair quantity of tin.

ROUND HILL.—Oct. 30: No. 1 slope, in back of the 62, south of Bennett's winze, north of engine-shaft, is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 slope, in same level, south of Bennett's winze, is yielding 1 1/2 ton of lead ore per fathom. No. 3 slope, in same level, north of the latter winze, is producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. No. 4 slope, in back of the 62, south of engine-shaft, is yielding 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The cross-cut driving west, near the level of the 16, is 16 feet deep. After the present operations in this direction, no improvement in the 32 cross-cut, west of the north end. Tribute department much as usual. On Saturday last we sampled 25 tons of crop ore, making 52 tons for the last six weeks.

SCHULL BAY.—Wm. Thomas, Oct. 29: In forwarding the setting for November, I have to remark that the summen have not yet finished their bargain in sinking for cistern, bearers, &c. We have a large lode in the engine-shaft, mixed with ore, and from the kindly character of the ground, we may, in sinking, expect a further improvement. The recent improvement in the lode in sinking below the 16, confirms the opinion so often expressed, that in order to have a good mine we must sink deeper. After the present bargain is finished, I intend to set the next lift, a lamp bargain, to nine men. We have

hary cost of the mine; the trying of several lodes, and the communication effected between the eastern and western workings, have also tended to cause an extra outlay; but the result is a permanent position of affairs, which is an advantage and a source of ultimate advantage to the mine, and at the same time it can be shown that it has been accomplished with the utmost dispatch and at the least possible cost. With regard to the dividends, the proprietors themselves could not be more anxious than the agents have always been to see this desirable result. As it would, however, have been contrary to all fair speculation to have injured the permanent position of the mine, the agents have not hesitated to forego the dividends, and the resources at command much more amply have been made use of, even consistent with a fair system of work-

The following satisfactory report is from Captain James Richards, of Devon Great Consols, the managing agent:—

ing; and the same course will, I venture to hope, be pursued by the company in the further development of the mine. The productive ground laid open will now come away to the best advantage, and the recent thorough ventilation of the main and south lodes will greatly facilitate future operations.

PROGRESS OF SLATE COMPANIES.

The slate trade continues to attract its share of public attention, and, from the highly satisfactory position of the market, no doubt is entertained that a large return will be secured upon outlays made in this direction. Amongst the new companies introduced to the public within the past few weeks may be mentioned the Dulas Slate and Slab Company, which has been constituted on the limited liability, with a capital of 18,000*l.*, in 2*l.* shares, for working an extensive quarry at Llywngwern, in North Wales. Stocks are low, and the market price of slates of all descriptions is 25 per cent. higher than it was two years since, although it is considered that the maximum is not nearly reached. There are several slate quarries and lead mines in successful operation in the neighbourhood, but the Dulas claims a material advantage over them, inasmuch as it is from three to five miles nearer the town of Machynlleth, from which there will be railway communication with all parts of Great Britain in the course of the ensuing year. The property has been acquired by the company for 3000*l.* (the royalty being 1-16th), and Mr. C. Spooner, of Portmadoc, has reported that slates and good slates in great quantities can be procured.

EAST DELABOLE AND BENEY SLATE QUARRY.—With a view to the formation of a company for working this quarry, the property has been inspected and reported upon by Mr. T. M. Penaluna, and a circular has been issued to prepare the way for its introduction. It is said that the quarry can be sufficiently opened to employ 500 men, with a capital of 5000*l.*, besides the purchase-money, the amount of which is not stated. It is estimated that 25 per cent. per annum will be realised, and that, in addition to the 5000*l.* working capital, not more than 600*l.* worth of machinery will be required.

BRITISH SLATE COMPANY.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of shareholders was held, when a confirmatory resolution was passed, to the effect that the company's operations should be confined to the Rowlin and Penlan Quarries. The capital of the company was reduced to 25,000*l.*, and the unallotted portion divided into shares of 10*l.* each. It was also agreed that, in order to amalgamate the capital, and strengthen the position of the company, holders of original paid-up shares of 1*l.* each, should have the option of converting such shares into shares of the new issue, by receiving one new share of 10*l.* for five of the original 1*l.* shares, the remaining 5*l.* per share being subject to calls in accordance with the amended prospectus (which the directors are empowered to issue), and that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum shall be paid on the 4*l.* per share thus paid in advance, such interest to accrue from the commencement of operations at the works. Existing shareholders in the company, who shall convert their original shares of 1*l.* each into shares of the new issue of 10*l.* each, shall be entitled to dividends upon the calls of 4*l.* paid in advance. In addition to the interest thereon, so soon as these arrangements are carried out, operations at the works will commence forthwith, and having but about 4 yards of surface to remove, a portion of which is suitable for manufacture into slabs and slates, it is anticipated successful results will soon be realised.

MAEN OFFERIN.—This quarry has commenced returning slates, and it is said that profits will arise almost as soon as the plant is completed. The capital account is not yet closed.

GREAT MOELWYN.—The manager has just returned from an inspection of the property. The tramways and inclines are being proceeded with. A trial has been made in the northern vein, in which the slate has been proved of an excellent quality. In No. 1 level the quality of the slate is good, and the quantity large, and much so, confining their operations to the lower levels—Nos. 1 and 2. The houses for the workmen, &c., are being constructed with all speed.

LOWER TALDREWS.—The works are progressing, and, as the development of the quarry advances, the appearances presented continue satisfactory.

CRICETH.—The indications are still improving. During the past week, in driving further into the vein, slates superior to any yet produced from that quarry have been got out. According to Mr. Nightingale, the indications still improve.

SLATE MOUNTAIN.—A box of fine slate has just reached London from this quarry, said to be equal to some of the best specimens of the Festiniog district.

SUPERHEATING—ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At the monthly meeting of this association, on Tuesday—Mr. W. Fairbairn, President, in the chair—Mr. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his report, from which the following are extracts:—In my last I called attention to the application of steam jackets to cylinders, pointing out their importance as an agent "for effecting economy in the use of steam." I now wish to allude to a kindred and equally important subject—that of superheating; the economy derived from which has now become established by general experience, and in marine engines has, in many cases, effected as high a saving as 30 per cent. I scarcely anticipate such a result as this from its application to Lancashire mill engines; still I am confident that a very considerable saving would be effected, while, at the same time, the vacuum would be improved, the temperature in the hot well reduced, and less injection water required, which to steam users having cooling ponds of limited area would be most important. These results are mainly due to the prevention of condensation and re-evaporation on the internal surface of the cylinder, as explained in my last report relative to the action of the steam jacket; so that the effect of superheating the steam, or coating the cylinder with a steam jacket, is very similar. The application of the jacket, however, to cylinders can only be made at the time of construction, except with considerable difficulty, while the principle of superheating can be applied to old engines as an auxiliary without alteration to the existing arrangements. The subject of superheating has been sadly beguiled. It has been reported that the use of superheated steam would destroy the surface of the cylinder, piston, and slides, by preventing lubrication; also that it would corrode the metal; that it was highly explosive, productive of great pressure, and altogether dangerous and difficult to deal with. Actual experience, however, has proved that these objections are entirely visionary, and I have only within the last few days been assured by the superintending engineer of all the engines and boilers in the large fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, where superheated steam is now and has for some time past been extensively employed, that no difficulty is experienced in its use, and no alteration whatever is required in the old engines beyond the introduction of a slightly better description of packing for the glands, while not a trace of corrosion has been found. It only now remains, therefore, for manufacturing engineers of this district to bring out a simple and efficient superheating apparatus, adapted to mill-engine boilers, by which they will not only benefit themselves, but at the same time render essential service to the steam users of the district. I am glad to say that one of our members is now laying down a superheating apparatus, and, as soon as I have an opportunity of doing so, I shall be happy to state to the members of the Association the results of its actual working as applied to the boilers of an ordinary mill-engine, and to assist in the general introduction of this system amongst all our members by affording any other information I am able. I would state, however, in the meantime, that it is found most advantageous to superheat the steam to about 100° above the temperature of plain steam, when no difficulty is found in lubricating; also, that the utmost care must be taken in maintaining the temperature of the steam when once it has been superheated, or the virtue will be lost before it gets to the engine. I found in one case that, although the temperature, immediately on leaving the superheater, was as high as 600°, yet it had fallen nearly to 300° on its arrival at the engine. I understand that some parties entertain the idea that superheating may be advantageously applied where steam is used for heating purposes. I am convinced, however, that such would not be the case, and that disappointment will inevitably ensue wherever superheating is adopted with this view.

THE PARAFFIN OR MINERAL OIL SAFETY-GAUGE.—Mineral oils, manufactured from a great variety of bituminous substances, and sold under various trade names, but popularly and frequently erroneously, called paraffin oils, have been universally adopted by the millions as the cheapest and best illuminating materials provided for their use. The annual consumption in these islands amounts to several millions of gallons, and the manufacturers are unable to keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand. In all parts of London, and in the provincial towns and villages, announcements may be seen in shop windows of "paraffin oil sold here," accompanied by a goodly array of paraffin lamps, ticketed at very low prices. Lamp-makers have exercised their ingenuity to produce an endless variety of these oils, but none of them are safe. A very defective principle, their chief fault being that they do not admit air enough, or in the right direction, to secure perfect combustion of the heavy gases generated from the oil, in addition to which the wicks employed are not unfrequently of very inferior quality and make, and not adapted to the lamps in which they are used. A lamp combining all the requisite qualities for the perfect combustion of mineral oils of high specific gravity is yet a desideratum. The public provided with lamps of bad construction are apt to attribute the defective light, and smoky gases given off, to the quality of the oil employed, and apply to the dealers for a "very light oil," unaware that the defects in reality belong to the lamp and wick alone. But very light paraffin or mineral oils cannot be used without incurring considerable danger, if from any accident a lighted match, or candle, be brought in contact with them, as was painfully shown at the inquests recently held upon the remains of two persons who lost their lives through the explosive character of the light oil they were using. The majority of consumers of the oils in question, unacquainted with their peculiar qualities, are unable to distinguish between the dangerous and the safe. We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to a very simple but effective instrument advertised in our columns this day, "The Paraffin or Mineral Oil Safety-Gauge," made for, and sold by, the Asphalton Company (Limited). It is a small glass hydrometer, with a scale graduated to indicate the specific gravity of mineral oils between 820 and 850, or weighing 8.2-10ths, to 8.5-10ths, per gallon. The specific gravity of 820 is considered to be safe; if below 820, the oil should not be purchased, as being too light and dangerous; whilst 850, with the lamps usually employed, is the limit of a good burning oil. This is valuable information for the public, and the "safety-gauge" is sold at so low a price as to be within the reach of all classes.

CARBURATING GAS.—Mr. E. C. Shepard proposes to improve the illuminating power of gas by causing the said gas to impinge upon a carburating fluid before reaching the burner. The carburating fluid is supplied in a bulb, and the burner is so arranged that the gas cannot reach the burner until it has been acted upon by the fluid.

LOCOMOTIVE FIRE-BOXES.—Instead of using rolled copper plates for the construction of fire-boxes, Mr. A. Parkes, of Birmingham, proposes to construct a suitable mould of the ordinary foundry sand, and cast the fire-box with or without the openings for receiving the tubular flues. When copper, with a little phosphorus, is used there must be lime added to the sand, and even in other cases he prefers sand and lime to sand alone. Sometimes he substitutes cast-steel for cast-copper, preferring steel with a little phosphorus added. The surfaces may be hammered after casting.

FIRING GUNPOWDER WITH COMPRESSED AIR.—Mr. C. Hanson, Haymarket, has patented an improved method of igniting gunpowder. The invention consists in the use of air compressed or forced into a chamber through a small tube opening into the chamber in which the gunpowder is contained. Caps, fuses, and igniting compositions are thus effectually dispensed with.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—Now ready, price 6*d.*, a Second Edition of the NEW MINE INSPECTION ACT; to which is appended the ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, which came into operation on Jan. 1.—To be had from the Mining Journal office, or through any bookseller in town or country.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, November 1, 1861.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Best selected.....	105 10 0	Sheets.....	9d. 9-10d.
Tough cake.....	102 10 0	Wire.....	9-10d.
Tilt.....	102 10 0	Tubes.....	10-11d.
Burra Burra.....	101 0 0-102 0 0		
Copper wire.....	0 1 2	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
ditto tubes.....	0 1 1-1-2	Swedish, in kegs (rolled).....	15 0 0
Sheathing & bolts.....	0 0 11-1-2	ditto, in faggots.....	15 0 0
Bottoms.....	0 1 0-1-2	English, Spring.....	18 0 0-23 0 0
Old (Exchange).....	0 0 10	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool.....	44 0 0
		Spindle.....	30 0 0
		QUICKSILVER.....	7 0 0 p. bottle
IRON.	Per Ton.		
Bars, Welsh, in London.....	6 0 0	Foreign.....	19 5 0
ditto, to arrive.....	6 0 0	To arrive.....	19 7 6
Nail rods.....	7 0 0		
" Stafford, in London.....	7 0 0	SING.	
Bars, ditto.....	7 5 0-8 0 0	In sheets.....	24 0 0
Hoops, ditto.....	8 10 0		
Sheets, single.....	9 0 0-9 10 0	TIN.	
Pig No. 1, in Wales.....	2 0 0-4 0 0	English, blocks.....	120 0 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	4 0 0-5 0 0	ditto, Bars (in barrels).....	121 0 0
Bars, common, ditto.....	5 0 0	ditto, Refined.....	122 0 0
ditto, merchant, in Tees.....	6 10 0	Banca.....	117 10 0
ditto, railway, in Wales.....	5 0 0-5 2 6	Straits.....	116 0 0
ditto, Swed. in London.....	10 10 0-11 0 0		
To arrive.....	10 10 0	TIN-PLATES.	
Pig No. 1, in Clyde.....	2 8 0-2 10 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1.....	8 0 0-1 9 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....	—	IX Ditto 1st quality.....	1 14 0-1 15 0
ditto, Forge, f.o.b. in Tees.....	—	IX Ditto 2d quality.....	1 4 6-1 6 6
Staffordshire Forge Pig.....	3 10 0-8 12 6	IX Ditto 3d quality.....	1 11 0-1 13 0
Welsh Forge Pig.....	—	IX Coke.....	1 2 0
		IX Ditto.....	1 8 0
LEAD.		Canada plates.....	12 10 0-13 0 0
English Pig.....	20 0 0-21 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.	—
ditto sheet.....	20 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing.....	p. lb. 9-10d.
ditto red lead.....	22 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs.....	6 12 6-6 15 0
ditto white.....	28 10 0-30 0 0	In London.....	—
ditto patent shot.....	22 10 0-23 0 0		
Spanish.....	19 0 0		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Our market exhibits more firmness, an increased activity is visible in the demand for nearly all descriptions of metals, and prices are for the most part inclined to go higher. The American trade, though rather better than for some time past, is comparatively *nil*, but the demand for the French markets is rapidly increasing. Our Indian trade has improved, and the cheapness of money encourages speculative operations, so that the immediate resources of the metal market are of a satisfactory character, and likely to promote the advancing tendency of prices.

COPPER.—The rise in fixed rates has caused this market to become more quiet, buyers not liking to pay enhanced rates for copper which was offering under price before the rise, and sellers holding for the advanced rates. The actual demand for English descriptions just now is not first-rate, and the smelters' advance was a measure prompted more by anticipation of a better enquiry and the high rates they were paying for ores, than by any pressure in the market at the present time. Foreign is in fair enquiry, and business doing in Burra Burra at 101*l.* to 102*l.*; Kapunda, 102*l.*; Spanish, 91*l.* to 94*l.*, according to brand; Chili, 91*l.* in Liverpool. In yellow metal an ordinary amount of business is doing, but sellers are still unable to obtain anything like full rates.

IRON.—Railway bars continue without much improvement in the demand for present delivery, but some difficulty is experienced in placing orders for spring shipment. Merchant bars are in tolerably good request at 6*l.*, f.o.b. in London. Newcastle bars same price. Staffordshire makes are improving very slowly, the demand is still anything but brisk, and only best qualities are saleable. Swedish bars are in better request and higher in price; ordinary specifications are now quoted 11*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.*. Scotch pigs have slightly fluctuated during the week between 49*s.* 6*d.* and 50*s.*, market closing at 49*s.* 6*d.* for mixed numbers.

LEAD.—There is a manifest improvement in the demand for English pig, and sellers are asking enhanced rates. Ordinary soft quality is realising 20*l.*; best brands, 21*l.* 5*s.*. Sheet and shot not much enquired for. Spanish pig, 19*l.*

SPELTEN.—A large speculative business is still transacting in this metal, and prices have advanced to 19*l.* 5*s.* for cash prompt, and 19*l.* 10*s.* for arrival on extended prompt. It is worthy of notice that an ominous increase is visible in the stocks here, which now amount to 3934 tons, against 3235 tons a month ago, having thus increased nearly 700 tons during the past month; this will tend to weaken the market.

ZINC firm at 24*l.*

TIN.—The market is still very quiet, and scarcely anything doing. In foreign, Straits is quoted 116*l.* 10*s.*; Banca, 117*l.* 10*s.*

STEEL.—A fair demand exists for Swedes keg at 15*l.*; other kinds dull.

TIN-PLATES.—No improvement to notice.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Our market continues in a steady position. Manufactured iron is firm, and the demand gradually increasing. Scotch pigs are firm, with an advancing tendency. Copper was raised 3*d.* per lb. on the 25th inst., making the present price 11*l.* 4*d.*. Block tin quiet. There is more activity in tin-plates, owing to the American buyers coming forward; and cokes are stiff at 21*s.* to 21*s.* 3*d.*, f.o.b. Lead without change.

The price of copper has advanced, and metals generally are in demand, at good prices, but the MINING SHARE MARKET continues in a very dull and depressed state, and the little business that is doing is chiefly of a speculative character among the dealers in the market. At about this time of the year a more active business generally commences, but there are no signs of it at present, and, in consequence of the general stagnation, quotations daily become lower in those mines in which there is no business stirring, and for the most part they become merely nominal. The shares mostly dealt in since our last have been Wheal Seton, East Caradon, Hingston Down, West Caradon, Stray Park, Wheal Trelawny, Drake Walls, South Tolgus, Wheal Uny, Basset, Tolvadden, South Basset, North Downs, North Treskerby, East Carn Brea, South Carn Brea, North Frances, East Russell, Cook's Kitchen, Condurow, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Lady Bertha, North Basset, Bottle Hill, Redmoor, Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, Margaret, Providence Mines, East Grenville, Unity, Wheal Crebor, New Frances, Tincroft, Tamar Consols, Rosewarne United, &c. The fortnightly settlement of the account took place on Thursday, and was rather heavy in respect to Wheal Seton, East Caradon, Hingston Down, and a few other shares. East Caradon shares have kept about the same, and leave off 26*l.* to 27*l.*. Wheal Union shares became in demand on Friday, and leave off 2 to 3*l.*; a telegram was received that the middle lode in the 40 had been cut, worth 40*l.* per fm. for tin. Wheal Clifford, 27 to 30*l.*; at the meeting a dividend of 10*l.* per share was declared, leaving 1480*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; the profit on two months was 6606*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; the lode in the 220, east of Garland's, is from 10 to 12 ft. wide, worth 18 tons of copper ore per fm.; six stopes working in the back of this level are worth on an average 15 tons of ore per fm. The dividends previous to this one were not more than 3*l.* to 5*l.*, and the increase this time is an agreeable surprise to the shareholders, though it is difficult to understand, and no one seems able to explain, the real nature of the amalgamation of this mine with the United Mines. The shareholders in the latter are having heavy calls made upon them, and the former a great increase of dividends. Alfred Consols, 16*s.* to 18*s.*. Bottle Hill, 11*s.* to 12*s.*, and enquired for. Camborne Vein, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*; Carn Brea, 77*l.* to 82*l.*

Wheal Trelawny, 15 to 15*l.*; at the meeting the mine showed a profit on the quarter of 478*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and a balance in favour of the mine of 841*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*. In the 142, the report states, there is good ore ground for 30 fms. in length, and worth from 12*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom, has been passed through. Condurow shares have been flatter, and leave off 75 to 80*l.*; we do not hear of any change in the mine. Craddock Moor, 24 to 26*l.*; Drake Walls, 16*s.* to 18*s.*. Hingston Down shares were flat early in the week, but improved, and leave off 4*l.* to 4*l.*; the lode in the 100 west is looking better, worth 30*l.* per fm.; the 85 west, 30*l.* per fm.; and the winze, 70*l.* per fathom. East Basset, 68 to 70*l.*; East Wheal Russell, 2*l.* to 2*l.*; East Wheal Grenville, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.*; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 13 to 14*l.*; Great South Tolgus, 4*l.* to 4*l.*; Lady Bertha, 13*s.* to 15*s.*. North Basset, 3*l.* to 4*l.*; a call of 3*s.* per share was made at the meeting. West Basset, 14 to 15*l.*; in the 75 west there is a leader of copper ore on the north part of the lode worth 1 ton per fm. Devon Great Consols, 365 to 375*l.*; Par Consols, 7*l.* to 8*l.*; Wheal Buller, 75 to 80*l.*; Herodsfoot, 32*l.* to 35*l.*; Marke Valley, 9*l.* to 9*l.*; North Crofty, 1*l.* to 1*l.*; North Downs, 3*l.* to 5*l.*; Long Rake, 11 to 12*l.*; North Robert, 20*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*; North Rosekar, 15 to 16*l.*. Wheal Seton have been very largely dealt in at 105*l.*, 107*l.*, to 110*l.*, and leave off 109 to 111*l.*; the latest report from the mine states the 140, east

of Tilly's, on the north caunter lode, is 4*l.* feet wide, yielding 7 tons of ore per fm. Since the last account meeting, a lode has been discovered going back north-west from the 140 end, which is 2*l.* feet wide, and will yield 3*l.* tons per fm. More of this lode will be seen when the 140 end has been driven a little further east. This may prove another lode crossing the north caunter lode, and if so a cross-cut south from the 140 may intersect it. The winze sinking below the 130, about 10 fms. in advance of the 140 end, is producing 6 tons of ore per fm., but at present the water is quick; and the 140 west, 2 tons per fathom, and likely to improve. The 70, west of Bull's, on the south lode, is worth 10 tons of ore per fm. The middle lode is expected to be cut in the 120 shortly; above this there was a good run of ore ground. All these points are near the centre of the set; but the 100 west, which is worth 8 tons per fm., is within a few fathoms of West Seton. Great Wheal Vor, 4*l.* to 5*l.*; Treloweth, 2 to 2*l.*; West Rose Down, 13 to 14*l.*; Wheal Margaret, 38 to 40*l.*; Cook's Kitchen, 27 to 28*l.*; Calvadnock, 7 to 8*l.*; Rosewarne United, 20 to 21*l.*. At Brynford Hall, a call of 3*s.* per share was made at the meeting on Tuesday, the accounts showing a balance against the mine of 48*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*. Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 24*s.* to 26*s.*; Sortridge Consols, 13*s.* to 14*s.*; Carn Camborne, 20*s.* to 21*s.*; South Carn Brea, 4*l.* to 4*l.*; South Frances, 110 to 112*l.*. Stray Park have been more in request, and advanced to 31*l.*, but leave off 29*l.* to 30*l.*. West Caradon shares were in demand, and rose early in the week, but the advance was not maintained, and shares leave off 37 to 39*l.*. Providence Mines, 42 to 44*l.*; West Seton, 295 to 305*l.*; Wheal Basset, 80 to 85*l.*; Wheal Grenville, 32*s.* 6*d.* to 37*s.* 6*d.*; Wheal Grylls, 7*l.* to 8*l.*; Wheal Ludcott, 2 to 2*l.*; Wheal Mary Ann, 13*l.* to 14*l.*. North Treskerby, 22*l.* to 23*l.*; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in hand of 1218*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; the profit on the two months' working was 558*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*. Great Wheal Fortune, 11 to 12*l.*. Caradon Consols have been in request, and advanced from 7 to 15*l.*; in the 54 cross-cut north the north part of the Menadue lode has been intersected and opened upon east for a few feet from the cross-course, the end worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and likely to improve. On the south part of the lode, driving west, there are stones of rich ore. The shaft is down to the 68, on the course of the lode, and will form a junction in a few feet sinking with a caunter lode of great promise. The mine is adjoining West Caradon. Pendean, 4*l.* to 5*l.*; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on two months' working of 230*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, and a balance in hand of 1624*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; the report states that the sump-shaft has been sunk 9 ft. below the 130; the lode is 2*l.* ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. for length of shaft. In explanation of this loss, and the smallness of the returns for some months past, it may be observed that the best ends in the mine were some months ago driven under the sea and up to the boundary, claimed by the Crown and the Duchy of Cornwall; here for more than 12 months the company have been compelled to stop until arrangements could be made between the landowner, the Duchy, and the Crown, in regard to a joint lease, which is now settled, and it is understood that the company will at once commence working under the sea, and increase the quantity and quality of the returns. East Carn Brea shares have been flatter, and leave off 8*l.* to 8*l.*; the ends are not looking so well this week, but we are informed that it is the nature of the lode, as it was in Carn Brea, where it was so rich, to vary in size, almost alternately lessening and extending from a few inches to a few feet in width, and then to a few inches again, and shareholders should rather buy than sell, looking to the chances of cutting a good lode in the 50 in about a fortnight. At present the 26 end east is worth 2 tons per fm., the winze 4 tons, the 40 west 2 tons, and the winze 3 tons. North Miners, 19*s.* to 20*s.*; the mine-to-day samples 20 tons of lead, and has improved in one or two points. Bryn Gwio, 25*l.* to 26*l.*; the lode in the 75 west has improved to 2 tons of lead per fm. East Agnes, 2 to 2*l.*, and in demand.

On the Stock Exchange an extraordinary amount of business in Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares has been transacted during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 70; Hingston Down, 4*l.* 4*s.*; East Caradon, 26*l.*; Herodsfoot, 32; North Downs, 4*l.*. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Dun Mountain Copper, 1; Kapunda, 2*l.*; North Rhine Copper of South Australia, 4; Port Phillip, 1*l.*; Worthing, 4*l.*; General, 23*l.*. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre Copper, 34*l.* 35*s.*; East del Rey, 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; St. John del Rey, 48, 49*l.*, 49*l.*, 50, 51; United Mexican, 6*l.*, 6*l.*, 6*l.*, 7*l.*, 7*l.*, 7*l.*.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 4*l.* 5*s.* prem., being again higher; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1, 1*l.* prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1*l.* 1*s.* dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 4*l.* dis.; Commercial Union Fire, 4*l.* dis. to par; Mercantile Fire have improved, on a rumoured amalgamation with an old-established northern office; Oriental and General Marine, 4*l.* 1*s.* prem.; London and Lancashire Fire Insurance, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 1*s.* prem.; Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company, 4*l.* prem.; and Asphalton Company, 4*l.* 1*s.* prem. The list of applications for shares in the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company will be closed on the 12th inst.

There has been a brisk demand during the week for shares in Foreign and Colonial Mines, and in the instance of St. John del Rey and United Mexican an advance in price, the former being quoted 3*l.*, and the latter 1*l.*, above the prices given last week. During the whole of the current year St. John del Rey shares have been steadily rising in price, caused by the success attending the development of the company's property, the profit on the last month's working having considerably exceeded that of any similar period since the commencement of the workings. East del Rey not quite so firm, at 1*l.* 1*s.*; United Mexican have been in demand, at 7*l.* 7*s.*, owing to the probability of Mexican affairs being at length placed in a satisfactory position. Mariquita shares are quiet, although the mine is gradually improving. A meeting of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Company is convened for Monday, for the election of two directors. It is satisfactory to observe that the colonial element is about to be introduced into the direction by the election of two well-known colonists. The profits of the past quarter exceed 7000*l.*; shares firm, at 23*s.*, 24*s.*. Santa Barbara, 4*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, premium; Cobre Copper firm, at 34*l.* 35*s.*; Labuan Coal, 1*l.* 2*s.* prem. Dun Mountain firm, at about 1*l.*; the directors believe that by the end of the year sufficient of the railway will be completed to allow of tangible quantities of chrome being shipped to this country. Worthing quiet, at 4*l.*; General, 23*l.*.

MINING EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.—The following is forwarded to us officially from the Mining Exchange as business done during the week:—

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.—East Basset, 70; Stray Park, 30; Hingston Down, 4*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; North Basset, 4*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; Wheal Seton, 104, 103*l.*, 103*l.*; Grambler, 13*l.*; North Downs, 4*l.*; Providence, 43, 42; East Caradon, 26*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; Caradon Consols, 11*l.*, 12; North Robert, 17*l.*

MONDAY.—Wheal Seton, 108, 106, 107*l.*, 107*l.*, 106, 102*l.*; North Basset, 16, 15*l.*; Hingston Down, 4*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, 4*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; East Caradon, 26*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; Brynford Hall, 14*l.*; West Caradon, 38*l.*; Tolcarne, 3; Caradon Consols, 15; North Downs, 4*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; United Mexican, 6*l.*, 7*l.* 1*s.*; Condurow, 85; East del Rey, 1*l.* 1*s.*; West Seton, 295.

TUESDAY.—Wheal Seton, 105, 102*l.*, 103, 105; Hingston Down, 4*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, 4*l.*; East Caradon, 9 5-16ths, 1-16th, 3*s.*; Great Fortune, 11*l.*; Sortridge Consols, 13*s.* 3*d.*; Caradon Consols, 15, 14, 15; East Basset, 69; East Caradon, 26*l.* 1*s*

this company being their Wicklow Lead Mines, the produce from which is not likely to be injuriously affected by warfare.—CONCORRE shares have receded from the extraordinary price of 60s. in December last, to 31s. 6d., sellers. The staple produce of this mine is sulphur, of which but little can be raised at present. Most of the shares in this concern have changed hands at much higher rates, and holders are unwilling to sell at a sacrifice; but buyers are cautious, and a further fall may be expected, should holders lose their confidence.—GENERAL MINING shares are quoted at 5s. 10s., and well held. The directors are sanguine of success, but the realisation is yet in abeyance.—CARYFORTH shares are in the price list at 8s. 6d., but the public are shy of them. A system of cost-keeping has been carried out on this property, the soundness of which is much questioned by practical men of long experience. The fast rock having been only slightly touched at a high elevation of the hills, it is supposed that whatever good lodes there may be have never been seen, and that the indications met with are only those of the so-called "flyers," which will not hold out in depth. Perseverance may turn the scale against these sombre forebodings, but that will require a considerable further outlay.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1861; and also as compared with the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1860; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30.			
	1860.	1861.	Decrease.
Copper and culm	£2,533,567	£2,744,832	£211,265
Haar, and cutlery	2,768,220	2,495,391	£272,829
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines	£585,491	£943,258	—
Other sorts	1,755,835	2,644,326	£888,491
Total	£7,046,113	£8,369,944	£1,323,831
Metals:—Iron—Pig	£716,911	£786,613	£69,702
Bar, bolt, rod	1,801,585	1,895,466	£93,881
Railway	2,654,938	2,413,304	£241,634
Wire	185,831	161,989	£23,842
Cast	658,049	499,920	£158,129
Wrought	2,508,951	2,127,733	£381,218
Steel	704,010	524,196	£179,814
Copper—Unwrought	553,680	368,524	£185,156
Sheet, and yellow metal	1,403,773	1,076,112	£327,661
Wrought	178,718	189,221	£10,503
Brass	146,800	119,561	£27,239
Lead—Pig	402,071	314,594	£87,477
Or—Litharge	124,606	112,956	£11,650
Tin	376,400	275,835	£100,565
Tin-plates	1,203,418	655,375	£548,043
Grand total	£21,464,904	£19,371,263	£2,093,641
Less increase—Culm and culm, 211,265; machinery, 475,395			£686,660
Total decrease			£2,003,641

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 3553 tons of ore were sold, realising 23,470l. 13s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 132l. 19s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 6l. 12s.; quantity of fine copper, 250 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Oct. 3	3704	134 10	6 1/2	£5 13 0	930 3 4
" 10	2997	133 6	6 1/2	£5 8 0	92 10 0
" 17	5347	134 9 0	6 1/2	£5 10 0	90 0 0
" 24	2320	136 19 0	5 1/2	£5 6 0	90 13 6
" 31	3553	132 19 0	7	£5 12 0	93 3 0

Compared with the sale of last week, the advance has been in the standard 14s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 14. 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s.

At the Swansea Ticking, on Tuesday, 1146 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,331l. 6s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 117l. 5s. 3d.; average produce, 10 5-16; price per ton, 9l. 17s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 118 tons 2 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Oct. 1	1730	119 8 6	13 1-16	£12 1 6	£92 10 6
Oct. 15	1167	111 2	13 1/2	£12 5 6	93 0 6
Oct. 29	1146	117 6 3	10 5-16	9 17 6	96 0 0

Compared with last sale the advance has been—in the standard, 3l.; and in the price per ton of ore about 6s. 2d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the advance has been—in the standard 70s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 3d. Of the 1146 tons of copper ore sold on Tuesday, 743 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 8 1/2, and sold at an average standard of 120l. 6s. 6d.—8l. 5s. 0d. per ton of ore. The remaining 403 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 13 1/2, and sold at an average standard of 113l. 19s. 6d.—12l. 18s. per ton of ore. On Nov. 12 there will be offered for sale 1485 tons of ore and regulus, from Cobre, Knockmahon, Berehaven, Italy, Genoa, Valencia, Seville, Almeria, Turkey, Australia, and elsewhere.

The following dividends have been declared during October:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Wicklow	£2 0 0	£10,000 0 0
Wheal Clifford and Consols	10 0 0	5,000 0 0
East Caradon	0 12 6	3,840 0 0
West Seton	7 0 0	2,800 0 0
Delcoath	0 6 0	2,560 0 0
Marke Valley	0 6 0	2,250 0 0
Herodfoot	1 15 0	1,792 0 0
Tincroft	0 5 0	1,500 0 0
Wheal Bassett	2 0 0	1,024 0 0
Wheal Ludcott	0 4 0	960 0 0
Lisburne	2 0 0	800 0 0
Cwm Erfin	0 15 0	650 0 0
Wheal Jane	1 0 0	512 0 0
Mount Pleasant	0 10 0	320 0 0
Total		£33,954 5 0

At Wheal Jane meeting, on Oct. 24, the accounts for July and Aug. showed—Ores sold and sundries, 2928l. 12s. 1d.—Balance last audit, 94l. 12s. 1d.; mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, 2012l. 18s. 7d.; leaving credit balance, 821l. 5s. 5d. A dividend of 512l. (1l. per share) was declared, and 309l. 1s. 5d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Giles and Bray reported upon the various points of operation. Their tribute department is looking well for tin; they have 20 pitches, varying from 2s. 6d. to 13s. 1d. They have a large stock of muffle on hand, upon which the tribute proportion is paid.

At Great Wheal Fortune meeting, on Oct. 23, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 527l. 19s. 11d.; tin sold (deducting 198l. 9s.), 4822l. 19s. 5d.; carriage, 17l. 17s.; arsenic sold, 30l. = 5382l. 16s. 4d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 4557l. 7s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 907l. 9s. 3d. The profit on the three months' work was 379l. 9s. 4d. Capt. Pryor, Daniel, and Hosken reported that they have several thousand sacks of tin ore at surface unstacked, containing about 14 tons of tin, the whole of which will not be returned in the ensuing campaign, in addition to the stuff being raised. The sales of tin are expected to be about 80 tons.

At the Pedn-ar-drea United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Charles Martin in the chair), the accounts for the eight months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 1068l. 19s. 10d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 13,063l. 16s. 5d.—14,122l. 16s. 3d.—Calls received, 1044l. 15s.; surplus realised on the former estimate, 1131l. 6s. 3d.; ore sold, 10,910l. 10s. 6d.; leaving a debit balance of 2049l. 1s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Mr. George H. Carbridge was appointed secretary in the room of his father, deceased. Capt. Tregey, Delbridge, and Thomas, reported upon the various points of operation in the mine.

At Clara United meeting, on Wednesday (Dr. A. Bridge in the chair), the accounts showed—Call at last meeting, 500l.; advances, 912l. 6s. 1d.—5912l. 6s. 1d.—Working cost, 2821l. 15s. 7d.; part purchase of old company, 1682l. 13s. 4d.; arrears of calls, 1377l. 10s.; cash in hand, 41l. 2s. 2d. Reports of a most satisfactory character were read, and the announcement was made that 20 tons of lead would be sampled in a fortnight, and that regular sales might be looked for, from 12 fms. of whole ground between the 20 and 32, opened and proved for some considerable length. Confirmatory resolutions were passed, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share (5000l.) made.

At Wheal Damsel meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 306l. 17s. A call of 30s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Anna meeting, on Oct. 17, the accounts for May, June, July, and Aug. showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3411l. 14s. 2d.; Nov. and Dec., 1121l. 7s. 11d.; Jan., Feb., March, and April, 2331l. 16s. 2d.; May, June, July, and Aug., 1411l. 18s. 11d.; merchants' bills to end of Aug., 231l. 6s. 8d.; doctor's pension, 18s.; 18s. 10d.—Cash of late purchaser, 321l. 6s. 4d.; blende, &c., 2491l. 5s. 11d.; call, 4121l. 11s.; leaving debit balance, 1591l. 18s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Oats's relinquishment of the management of the mine having been accepted, Capt. S. Mitchell was appointed manager, at a salary of 31l. 2s. per month. The pursuer was instructed to take such steps as might be necessary for the disposal of certain shares and recovery of costs through the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The meeting presented its unanimous thanks to Capt. Oats for his past services. A special meeting was convened for Saturday last, to take into consideration the propriety of subdividing the shares, at which the resolution was negatived. The report of Capt. W. H. Reynolds stated the present indications led him to believe that large deposits of silver-lead would be found below the blende, and he advised the erection of a small steam-engine to drain the mine to the bottom, where cross-cuts should be extended to the various lodes, especially that now so productive at the side, and there appeared every reason to believe a valuable discovery must soon be made. A report from Capt. W. Tomlin of Wicklow Mines, Ireland, was also read, which was of a satisfactory character. Capt. W. Tomlin inspected the mine on Oct. 25, and after giving a statement of the pitches, &c., he says there are two pitches set, one at 14, and another at 14, and Captain Penna has taken the dressing of

the ore at 3s. in 17., to be made fit for market, and concludes by stating, "I can assure you that I never saw a much prettier lode in my life."

At the Hawkmoor Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Charles Martin in the chair), the accounts for the seven months ending August showed—Balance last audit, 6331l. 14s. 6d.; mine costs, merchants' bills, and sundries, 23521l. 3s. = 29851l. 17s. 6d.—Calls received, 5271l. 17s. 10d.; copper ore sold, 14981l. 17s. 4d.; leaving debit balance, 7591l. 2s. 4d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Captains Joseph Richards and J. T. Phillips reported that on Friday last they sampled 31 tons of average quality copper ore.

At the Bedford Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending August showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3407l. 5s. 11d.—Balance last audit, 161l. 1s. 11d.; calls received, 2001l.; copper ore sold, 1157l. 4s.; leaving debit balance, 91l. 3s. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. Mitchell reported that he calculated they had about 40l. worth of copper ore broken, dressed and undressed. He recommended the present points of operation to be kept on with the present number of hands, until it is thought advisable to communicate with Sims's shaft.

At the Trelovel Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Brightman in the chair), the accounts to the end of August showed a debit balance of 1937l. A call of 8s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At South Wheal Kitty meeting, on Oct. 22, the accounts for the six months ending Aug. showed—Balance last audit, 2921l. 12s. 3d.; mine cost, 3967l. 3s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 827l. 6s. 2d.—7711l. 1s.—Calls received, 5001l.; leaving debit balance, 2711l. 1s. A call of 10s. per share was made. Captains S. Mitchell, J. Borlase, and S. Mitchell, jun., reported upon the various points of operation. The mine had also been inspected by Captain E. Blewett, who recommended the purchase of a 20-in. cylinder-engine, which would admit of the development of the mine to a fair depth.

At West Wheal Jane meeting, on Oct. 22 (Mr. J. Pursey in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 4211l. 8s. 1d.—Calls received, 1803l. 8s.; muffle sold, 2811l. 7s.; tinstuff sold, 8451l. 1s.; black tin sold, 3801l. 12s. 2d.; old materials sold, 91l. 7s. 6d.; leaving debit balance, 5011l. 12s. 5d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Tonkin and Smith reported that the tin pitches were looking well. Since the last meeting they have erected a stamp-axe of 12 heads, and have also improved the dressing-floors. They have 140 persons employed.

At the Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 481l. 18s. 4d. A call of 31l. per share was made. The committee were re-elected. Details in another column.

At the Herward United Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 1291l. 11s. 4d. Details appear in another column.

At the Pendennis Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Bowden in the chair), the accounts for August and September showed a loss upon those two months' workings of 2301l. 17s. 2d.; there was a balance of liabilities over assets of 1824l. 19s. 6d. Details appear in another column.

At South Caradon Wheal Hooper meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wm. Thornthwaite in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending Sept. showed—Balance last audit, 851l. 0s. 4d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 5561l. 12s. 1d.—6411l. 12s. 5d.—Calls received, 6281l. 16s. 2d.; leaving debit balance, 121l. 16s. 3d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Capt. W. C. Cock reported upon the various points of operation. He suggests that present operations be continued, and that the 90 cross-cut be driven towards the lode to prove intermediate ground. They will then have some valuable ore ground to take away between the 62 and 90 fms. levels.

At Wheal Pollard meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Hutton in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending Aug. showed—Balance last audit, 441l. 13s. 4d.; calls received, 3121l. 7s. 9d.—3562l. 15s. 1d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3347l. 4s. 5d.; leaving credit balance, 221l. 16s. 8d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Capt. W. C. Cock, after referring to the position and prospects of the mine, reports that it is scarcely probable a property embracing all these acknowledged conditions of success can ultimately fail to be remunerative.

At North Wrey meeting, on Monday (Mr. C. R. Wessel in the chair), the accounts showed—To previous expenditure, 2558l. 13s. 6d.; three months' cost, 3621l. 19s. 10d.—30191l. 13s. 4d.; the balance being 4980l. 6s. 8d. available capital, for the further prosecution of the workings. Of this latter sum a call was made of 600l., being 2s. 6d. per share, after the adoption of reports, &c. A very satisfactory report was read to the meeting.

At Wentnor Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Wessel in the chair), the accounts showed—Previous expenditure, 5780l. 0s. 7d.; three months' cost, 2721l. 16s. 3d.—8501l. 15s. 10d. A call of 5s. per share was made to meet current expenditure, out of 1700l. available capital. A report of Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, who had specially surveyed the property, was read, and the ordinary resolutions passed.

At Carmarthen United meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the accounts will show a credit balance of 241l. 3s. 10d. A loan of 1250l. has been obtained on mortgage. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the favourable account they have to present of the mine.

LEEDS, OCT. 31.—In Mining Shares the transactions have been limited. Many sellers at last week's quotations, but sales could not be easily effected.—Brea Consols, 18s. to 22s.; Cornubia, 17s. to 25s.; Craven Moor, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Hebdon Moor, 20s. to 25s.; Merryfield, 5s. to 6s.; Nidderdale, par; North Hallenbeck, 12s. to 15s. (allotted shares), 16s. to 20s. (fully paid-up); North Jane, 2 to 2 1/2; Wensleydale, 15s. to 19s.; Yorkshire, 10s. to 12s.

NORTH JANE AND CORNUBIA.—We hear there is a further improvement in these mines.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

A petition for the winding-up of the Cardiff Preserved Coal and Coke Company (limited) is to be heard in the Bankruptcy Court on Nov. 12.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday 87 ships arrived, the demand for house coal was brisk, and a clearance effected at 20s. for the top price. Hartley's also were in request, and advanced 9d. per ton. In manufacturers' no change. Best house coal, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday there was a further arrival of 118 ships. House coals were short of the demand, and prices quote generally 6d. per ton higher. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no quotable alteration. Best house coals, 20s. to 20s. 6d.; seconds, 17s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.—On Wednesday 14 ships arrived. The quantity on sale was trifling, and all descriptions realised last day's prices. Hetton Wallsend, 23s. 6d.; Lambton Wallsend, 20s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton. Four cargoes unsold; 185 ships at sea.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 4000 tons of South Wales Coal, for the steam-vessels at Ascension.

THE WEATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The wind I predicted in my last letter, in last week's Journal, occurred on the 28th, as also the change from comparatively warm to a cold temperature; this change occurred generally, likewise, on the continent of Europe. I have not had time to go fully into my calculations, but as far as I have gone it appears from this to the 3d we shall have some unsettled weather. From the 3d to the 6th the weather will be generally fine, with more or less wind and fog about the 4th and 5th; afterwards unsettled weather, with strong gales on the 8th and 9th. Referring again to my letter in the Mining Journal of Sept. 28, I predicted the thunder and lightning which occurred. I would also again state, if we have a thunderstorm about the same time as the gales on the 8th and 9th, it will confirm the meteorological phenomena I named in my letter of the 28th.

G. SHEPHERD, C.E., Author of the "Climate of England."

GOLD IN IRELAND.—The discussion concerning the Granite Rocks of Donegal, which has lately interested our readers, is likely to be suddenly eclipsed by "metal more attractive." On Lough Swilly granite quartz has been discovered, which is described as precisely similar to that of the gold fields of California and Australia. The discovery has been made on Crown land, about ten miles from Derry, but private landowners naturally anticipate that the riches will extend throughout the quartz of similar appearance in the neighbourhood. The vein already opened is from 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, and from 20 to 30 ft. high, running for a long distance through the headland.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—A very valuable series of abstracts of these statistics has been prepared and presented to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland by Mr. Wm. Donnelly. The results are tabulated in the best possible style, and any particular item required can be at once ascertained. As regards the crops, the totals exhibit an increase in the areas under oats, barley, beans, and peas, and a decrease in those under wheat, bere, and rye, resulting in a total diminution in the acreage under cereals of 15,701 acres. In addition to the usual information as to tillage and live stock, Mr. Donnelly has given concise tables showing the population, families, and houses in each county and province in 1851 and 1861. The emigration from Ireland during the first seven months of 1860 was 55,782, and in 1861 had diminished to 45,565, being a decrease of 10,217.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.—A very carefully made abstract of the New Act has just been prepared by Mr. W. R. Buchanan, of Basishall-street, a solicitor, who has been connected with the Court of Bankruptcy for the last quarter of a century, and is issued in the form of a three-penny pamphlet. To the non-professional reader the book will afford all the information he is likely to require connected with the law of bankruptcy, and the solicitor will find it an admirable explanatory index, which will enable him to refresh his memory as to precise provisions of the Act upon any given points.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	56	10 10 6	T. Somers, Esq.
ditto	56	10 10 6	R. Mitchell & Son.
Casara	23 1/2	11 18 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
East Loggias	10	11 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Gloglach	60	14 18 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cwmystwith	120	12 1 6	ditto
Dylliffe	52	12 13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	38	12 14 6	ditto
Llanerchyr	35	15 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cae Conroy	8	14 14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Miners	110	12 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	100	12 11 6	ditto
ditto	100	12 12 0	Panther Co.
ditto	20	12 12 0	ditto
ditto	20	12 12 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Lakey	100	16 11 0	A. Eytan.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
North Roskar	7 6 0	258 5 0	£493 17 3—Metlinear.
ditto	14 2 4	46 0 0	79 8 7—ditto
Wh. Siltney & Carnm.	—	—	385 7 0—

TINCOFF.—The following parcels of Tin Ore for September month of the above company have been sold:—4 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs., at 68l. per ton, 283l. 7s. 8d.; Calenick Co.; 9 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., at 68l. 5s. per ton, 676l. 16s. 6d.; and 3 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs., at 74l. per ton, 284l. 12s. 8d.; Harvey & Co.; 10 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., at 65l. 5s. per ton, 722l. 7s. 6d.; and 3 tons 1 cwt. 0 qr. 9 lbs., at 74l. per ton, 226l. 10s. 6d.; total, 31 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs., realising 1937l. 4s. 4d. And about 5500l. for the same month of Copper Ore, against the cost of 1613l., leaving over 1130l. profit for one month.

DRAKE WALLS.—On Oct. 26, this mine sold 21 1/2 tons of Black Tin, which realised 1570l.; and the cost of production was 1260l., leaving a profit of about 310l. for the September month only.

COPPER REGULUS.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Purchasers.
Worthing	26	38	£35 0 0	Sweetland, Tuttle, & Co.
ditto	24	38	35 1 6	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 9, and sold at Swansea October 29.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Knockmahon. 68	184 1/2	13 2 6	£12 15 6	Laxey	109	5 1/2	£5 1 6
ditto 67	13 1/2	13 2 6		Berehaven	103	11 1/2	10 18 6
ditto 106	5 1/2	4 11 6		West Kaimie	12	6 1/2	5 15 0
ditto 11	8 1/2	8 1 0		ditto	5	9 1/2	9 1 0
ditto 94	9 1/2	8 12 0		N. Sou. Wales	2	16 1/2	15 14 0
ditto 93	9 1/2	8 16 6		ditto	1	14 1/2	14 0 0
Cuba 100	13 1/2	11 19 0		ditto	1	14 1/2	13 14 0
ditto 99	13	11 18 6		Lochwinnoch	26	5 1/2	4 17 0
ditto 82	13	11 17 6		ditto	26	5 1/2	4 19 6
ditto 81	13	11 17 6		ditto	6	10	9 10 0
ditto 33	19 1/2	18 17 0		Swedish	1	5 1/2	5 0 0
ditto 3	65 1/2	63 2 6					

WEST SILVER BANK MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Incorporated in virtue of the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., c. 14.
Capital £18,000, in 6000 shares of £3 each. Deposit, £1 per share.
And the balance, if required, to be paid by instalments of not exceeding 5s. per share, of which thirty-one days' notice must be given for payment.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH COTTERELL, Esq., Waterloo Railway Terminus.
E. C. COCKCRAFT, Esq., Admiralty, Somerset House.
JOSHUA NUNN, Esq., American Consulate, 67, Gracechurch-street.
J. M. THISTLETON, Esq., Old Quebec-street, Portman-square, W.
ALBERT MILSTEAD, Esq., Ship Chambers, Tower-street.
BANKERS—Bank of London.
SOLICITOR—F. W. SNELL, Esq., 1, George-street, Mansion House, City.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. Matthew Francis.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.
REGISTERED OFFICES—224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The West Silver Bank Mining Company has been formed for the purchase and effective working of one of the richest metallic properties in the county of Cardigan.

It is situated to the north of the Great Frongoch Mine, and to the west of Silver Bank Mine, the lodes of which are filled with rich lead, and close to the boundary pass into and through the West Silver Bank grant, which is in the heart of the dividend-paying mines of that productive county.

The property, which comprises an area of one mile square, is held under a licence granted by Col. Powell, with a guarantee for a lease for 21 years, at 1-15th royalty or dues.

There are several rich lodes traversing its entire length, worth from £30 to £40 per fathom, within a few feet of the surface, and the estimated value of that already opened up at one point alone is upwards of £80,000.

The county of Cardigan has for several centuries been distinguished as one of the richest lead-producing districts in the kingdom. Immense fortunes have been made by the adventurers in the mines of the county, and fortunes are being realised in the present day to a great extent upon insignificant outcrops. Men possessing colossal fortunes, which they have in their own time dug out of the Cardiganshire mines, still exist; others with noble fortunes have passed away. And it is well known that when an old Cardiganshire mine has been re-opened with capital, spirit, and good prospects, the adventurers have been rewarded with fortunes for their investments.

There are few mines in the world more favourably situated than the West Silver Bank, with respect to its geological and mineralogical conditions. It is placed in the heart of all the dividend-yielding mines of Cardiganshire.

The convenience of carriage is unrivalled, the Aberystwith and Devil's Bridge turnpike road passing over the top of the lode. The carriage distance is between eight and nine miles to port, and when the Manchester and Milford Haven Railway is constructed the distance to the station will not exceed two miles.

The necessity for the erection of a steam-engine, and the heavy expense attendant upon one, will be avoided by the adoption of water-power, which is available to an unlimited extent.

The capital of the company is to be £18,000, divided into 6000 shares of £3 each, whereof £1 per share is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder or balance, if required, to be called by instalments of not exceeding 5s. per share each, of which calls 31 days' clear notice is to be given for payment. It is not, however, expected that a larger sum than the £1 deposit will be required to place the mine in a productive position, and to yield from the produce a regular dividend to the shareholders.

The important and valuable property has been acquired by the promoters for the company for the sum of £7500, to be represented by and paid in 2500 shares of the capital of the company fully paid upon, thus leaving £10,500 nominal capital applicable to the mining operations of the company.

The undertaking will be under the immediate direction and management of a board of directors, to consist of not less than three nor more than seven members. The mining operations of the company, which will be immediately commenced, will be prosecuted under the scientific and practical management of Capt. Matthew Francis, whose acquaintance with the district, aided by his rich discoveries he has already made, cannot fail to bring the company to great and eminent success.

The company is incorporated under the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., cap. 14, to limit the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions to the capital thereof, and the Articles of Association to define the system of management under which the company is to be conducted, and to contain provisions to secure and maintain a true and proper system of check and counter-check in its financial transactions, and in the issue and transfer of shares; and to reserve power to the board of directors to commence the operations of the company, and to carry out and conduct the business thereof before the whole of the capital be subscribed, and when in its discretion it shall deem expedient.

REPORTS.

West Silver Bank, Sept. 25, 1861.—Having by request inspected this mine, I beg to forward the following report:—The property is situated near the ninth mile stone from Aberystwith, on the Devil's Bridge road, close under which there is a vein that passes from 4 to 5 ft. in width, 3 ft. of which is in a good course of lead ore, which will yield from 2 to 3 tons per fm. There are several other lodes that traverse the sett, &c. Next week you shall receive a full report. **ABSALEM FRANCIS.**

West Silver Bank, Sept. 27, 1861.—This mine is situated in the parish of Llandfangel-y-Croddyn, in the county of Cardigan, the property of Col. Powell, of Naunton. This extensive sett has a run of one mile on the course of three known lodes, one of which has been discovered on the surface, and is a strong healthy lode, possessed of every indication, congenial for the bearing of lead ore, carrying with it a branch or lode of ore from 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, and I must say I never saw a finer looking lode in Cardiganshire. In fact, when you take into consideration the situation of the mine, and the advantages it has over many other mines, it will be found a difficult matter to obtain a sett to equal it in this country; it is in a highly mineralised district, lying central between the Great Frongoch and Goginan Mines, which have paid such enormous profits, and close to the turnpike road, and only eight miles from the port of Aberystwith, from whence the ore can be exported. There is a fine water-course in this mine, which should not be lost sight of; that is the facility afforded for the development of the mine, as the mines can be opened by cross-cuts, which will leave 100 fms. or more of back, and can thus be worked without the aid of any pumping machinery; and looking at the geological feature of the mine, any practical man must come to the conclusion that it is a very valuable property, only requiring a short time for its profitable development. Therefore, I shall conclude by saying the result of my examination of the mine itself, the sett, and its peculiar advantages has been eminently satisfactory to me, and such as would induce me to recommend it to my friends as a sure and safe investment. I wish you every success in your undertaking. **JOHN KEMP.**

Tyllynog, Oct. 1, 1861.—I have inspected the West Silver Bank Mine, and herewith beg to hand you my report thereon. On the north lode there is a very rich course of lead, which reaches to the surface, worth not less than £30 per fm.; whilst to the south there can be no less than three other master lodes, which are to be seen and extensively worked in the adjoining properties. I would, therefore, advise your company to work about 60 or 70 fms. and driving on a cross-cut to reach the lode, which could be done in 20 fms. driving, and extend eastward on the course of the lode, which would prove its value, and at reaching the joint where the course of lead I have spoken of, you would have a back of 40 fms., and would be able to cross-cut the south veins for a small outlay, and with great backs of not less than 50 fms. Your grant is 1 mile square, or more, and it is in my opinion the richest that has yet been developed in Cardiganshire. **JOHN MORGAN.**

West Silver Bank Mine, Oct. 3, 1861.—I have this day gone very carefully over this property, and on the north lode, about 3 fms. from surface, I found one of the richest courses of ore that I have seen in this county, at so shallow a depth; this lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and I think will yield from £25 to £30 worth of lead ore per fm., calculating the price at £11 per ton. To the south there are four lodes, at distances varying from 30 to 50 fms. apart, which have yielding great quantities of lead. The north lode has been discovered near the road leading from Aberystwith to the Devil's Bridge, and if attacked from 70 to 80 fms. to the west from this point, on its course, would leave you a back of from 30 to 40 fathoms. If you were to adopt the course which I recommend you would be proving the lode for the whole distance, and would, in all probability, enter the course of ore discovered many fathoms from, or rather before, where it has been laid open at surface. At any point you may think proper cross-cuts could be put in to prove the south lodes, and which I doubt not will be found productive and profitable. You can carry on the work I have recommended at a very small monthly expenditure, and when you reach the ore grounds, erect your machinery, for which there is every facility, having water enough for all purposes. I have, as far as lies in my power, given you a plain description of the mine, and the lodes which I have seen, and which are better than one mile in length and one mile in breadth, with one of the most liberal landowners in this county, Col. Powell. My own opinion is that, if you were to act on the plans I have proposed, good and substantial profits must be ensured to you for very many years.—In fact, it has not been my lot to have met with anything of the kind in this county already discovered before, and I would and do strongly advise you immediately adopting my suggestions. The geological department I leave in better hands than my own, but I believe there is everything necessary to form large bodies of ore, and consequently have treated only on the practical part. **ABSALEM FRANCIS.**

London, Oct. 4, 1861.—I have now returned from Cardiganshire, and beg to offer you my report of your West Silver Bank Mine, which almost before a blow has been struck with the pick is already a valuable property, as a valuable discovery of excellent lead ore has been made, and exists in quantities of £20 worth, or more, to the fathom, that anybody may see only 3 or 4 ft. below the grass—specimens of the lode broken by my own hands, which sufficiently vouch for the goodness of the lode, I this day deliver to the office—a slight seldom met with in the most established mines, and particularly striking in a new mine like yours. The mine is situated to the north of the Great Frongoch Mine, and to the west of the Silver Bank Mine, the lodes of which are well filled with rich lead, and close to the boundary pass into and through the West Silver Bank grant. There are few mines in the world more favourably situated than this with respect to its geological and mineralogical conditions, which is in the heart of all the dividend-giving Cardiganshire mines, and between the silver-lead and the common lead districts. The convenience of carriage is also great, the Aberystwith and Devil's Bridge turnpike road passing over the top of the lode, and the ore is seen in large masses only a few feet from the road. The carriage is between eight and nine miles to port, but when the Manchester and Milford Haven Railway is made the distance to the station will only be about two miles. The facilities for mining this ground are exceedingly great: an adit driven 122 fms. will drain the formation of ore coming to the surface for a depth of 40 fms., and I estimate that, from the appearance of the ore ground at the surface and its extent as measured by the builders of lead strewn along the surface, should the ore continue for the distance indicated by these evidences, this adit will not render available less than £80,000 worth of lead ore above its roof, which should give a profit of one-fourth, or £20,000. In this estimate I am only alluding to the ground above adit, and the calculation is not at all an extraordinary one with reference to the ore ground in the surrounding and sister mines; for example, at Goginan the course of ore was 60 fms. long, 60 fms. high, and worth £60 per fm., or £36,000; at Lloglas £150,000 worth of ore has been extracted from above the adit, and at Frongoch a similar section of the lode would be worth upwards of £300,000—so that I do not make an extravagant estimate in predicting that this lode above a good adit taken up from the brook below would unwater and ventilate from £80,000 to £100,000 worth of lead. The ground is held under a favourable lease from Colonel Powell, and I am glad to be able to testify to you, and those becoming concerned in Cardiganshire mines, that the landlords of that county are taking a very liberal part towards the miner. I heard of an instance of Mr. Loveden having reduced his royalty to a twentieth in a large mine in the district during my visit, and when the lightness of the water charges is considered, contrasted with the steam-drawn mines of Cornwall. In West Silver Bank, besides the lode I have alluded to, where the ore comes up to the surface in masses of tons to the fathom, and for which I have only estimated the value of the section of the lode above adit, there are several other lodes full of metal, which by extending the cross adit will be drained to a greater depth than

this, showing the formation of ore at the grass; and I have taken no account of the sections of the lode below adit, which, as a matter of course, in this deep mining country, where the rock is 20,000 ft. in thickness, will be incomparably more valuable than those above. To the east of your mine, in the adjoining sett, the whole of the side of the mountain, from the top down to the River Rhedol, has been excavated for metal by the Romans in their peculiar style of mining, chiefly by small chiselled levels, 3 ft. in height and 18 in. in width, turning from hand to hand, and giving the spectator the idea of an aisle in a Gothic cathedral; in other places open excavations exist along the line of the metallic veins in commemoration of that extraordinary people, the pioneers of the arts wherever they penetrated, and wherever they have touched for mining purposes. Although necessarily treated in a shallow manner in comparison with those deep workings for metal effected in modern times by means of man's most powerful condenser, the steam-engine, there is seldom any paucity of ores, on the contrary, very seldom wanted the instinct to settle over the largest masses of the most valuable metallic deposits. The lodes from these old Roman workings have been traced along the surface to your boundary, and the whole of them remain whole, intact, and full of metals to the surface throughout the large extent of your grant. Your object is not to find them, but only to extract them. I do not advise you to await for the adit, which, however, must be begun immediately, but put up the necessary water machinery, and begin to sink on the ore at once.

MATTHEW FRANCIS.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1860, BEING THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.
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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COLLIER VENTILATION—AIR-MACHINES AND THE FURNACE.—If ventilation be produced by mechanical contrivances, duplicate apparatus should in every case be provided, while the preparations should be of far greater magnitude than any hitherto seen. Its capabilities I am quite sure are much overrated, which will subsequently appear from actual experiment. I should like to have a better and cleaner mode of producing ventilation than by the furnace, but I must confess I cannot at present see how it is to be obtained. I have made some extensive experiments with the fan, and I am now engaged at intervals on Struve's anemometer; but the simplicity and effectiveness of the furnace, when properly constructed, will, I believe, be found the most safe and useful of all.—COAL.

COAL MINES LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.—In the Supplement to the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 19 I see a notice of this interesting subject. Can any of your correspondents inform me, through the Journal—1. Is the apparatus of an expensive character?—2. Is it likely to be often out of order?—3. Would it be well adapted for lighting the main roads of mines as well as the shafts? Can a man of moderate intelligence manage them?—4. What would be the cost of lighting a mine, as compared with candles or gas? Information on the above points will oblige—A MINER.

THE SULPHUR TRADE.—I observe that a charge is made in the *Gateshead Observer* against Irish mine-owners—that they are unwilling to sell their sulphur ore upon the same principle as the Belgians. I admit that when ore contains copper and other valuable metals, as well as sulphur, the Irish mine-owners like to be paid for the copper, &c.; but I will undertake to say that if buyers will purchase according to the percentage of valuable products in the ore, sellers will not object.—H. B. N.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—"R. G. G."—We have taken the trouble to make enquiries, and we believe there is no ground for the remarks of our correspondent, who, if a shareholder, should go to the office for information before hazarding statements which cannot be borne out. The working of the mine is under the first practical management; and we believe everything has been done that could, and ought to have been done, to develop it properly and economically. With regard to the other mines alluded to, I wish to think of the best practical authorities; and several of those that were abandoned are again at work by other parties, who, however, have not yet brought them to that success which they anticipated. We know that almost all the dividend mines were abandoned, many of them more than once. As to mines struggling with disheartened shareholders, that is the case with very many which in the end reward those who hold on. We could enter at length into this part of the subject, but shall only now remind our correspondent that East Caddon struggled on for six or seven years without selling a ton of ore, and some of the disheartened shareholders sold their shares about two years ago at 6d., which are now 26s. 2d. dividend. Similar remarks might be made of East Basset, Great Wheal Fortune, Cwm Erfin, and others of recent date. The dividend paid by the company mentioned by our correspondent came out of a legitimate profit; but the company have an extensive and valuable property to develop besides the mine, and they have been laying out their capital on what may be considered of a more permanent character than mining.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—Will you allow me space in your excellent Journal to express my regret that captious so over-estimate both the quantity and quality of ore raised. I cannot conceive what object they can have, unless it be to force up the price of the shares for the time. To take the case of Great Wheal Martha. So late as Sept. 26 the secretary issued a circular to the shareholders, in which he says that "there is no doubt we shall make regular returns of, at least, 400 tons per month." And the captain in his report, which is the secretary's letter, says, "that on the 27th of March sample ore 300 tons leaving us with the same quantity on the mine towards another sampling; and I estimate the 300 tons for sale will bring considerably over 1000l." Now, Sir, what are the facts? The 318 tons did not produce 800l.; and the sampling last Friday was only 280 tons. Surely the captain will be able to explain these discrepancies, and I, for one, should like him to do so. Such absurd calculations are not likely to increase the confidence of shareholders, and certainly have a strong tendency to injure the mine. When captains learn to estimate more accurately their reports will be valued; but as long as they proclaim their ignorance they will be looked upon with suspicion.—A GREAT WHEAL MARTHA SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—The letters and reports that have been circulated among the shareholders in this mine are in every way calculated to mislead out-adventurers. One makes the large samplings of the last three months the ground whereon to build his theory, that the mine is greatly improved, and, consequently, recommends that it be continued in operation; but, at the same time, he omits to state the source from whence those large samplings are obtained. It is a fact that should be known by all shareholders, at least, that the reserves, when the mine was worked in a legitimate manner, were valued at 15,000l.; this, taking the average value of the ores at 5s. per ton, gives 3000 tons of ore. From the plausible letters that have been written, it would appear that the increased samplings are the result of improvements in the mine, whereas they are really obtained from the reserves. Since the meeting in July there have been sampled about 1200 tons of the reserves, giving an average of 400 tons per month. At this rate the "eyes" of the mine will be entirely picked out within five months from the present time. What will the mine be worth then? The committee of management took a wise step when they recommended that the mine be suspended; and the majority of shareholders were right when they endorsed the said recommendation. It is well known that the mine is too expensive to pay for working. By raising and realising the reserves, and selling the materials, shareholders will no doubt receive a dividend of 10s. to 40s. per share. By continuing to work the mine, four times that sum may be expended, and the prospects no better than they are now. Capt. Bugelhole does not deserve the remarks of Mr. Viner, in a letter from him published in last week's Journal. I have great faith in Capt. Bugelhole, and the adventurers could not have a more economical manager; he has always studied the interests of the adventurers, and his opinion may at all times be relied on.—VERITAS: Hayle.

* With the Journal of Oct. 19 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, which contained plans and description of the West Silver Bank Mine, Cardiganshire; Coal Mines Lighted by Electricity; Hunt's Improved Jigging Machinery (illustrated); on Tin Dressing (read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire); on Steam-Boilers, and Causes of Explosion (read at the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire); Manufacture of Iron; Ley's Distilling and Rectifying Apparatus; Pistons and Piston-rods; Electric Telegraph Conductor; Diagrams of the Drummore Colliery Winding-Engines, with detailed description; diagrams and descriptions of improved Endless Railway for Trains on Common Roads, and of a plan of Assisting Carriages up and down hill, by Mr. L. Gompertz; and some miscellaneous information.

* With the MINING JOURNAL of Oct. 5 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET which contains a Plan and Description of the North Pool Mine, Illogan, Cornwall; the Proceedings of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire (first annual meeting), comprising the President's Address; and Papers by Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, on Mineral Veins; by Mr. R. Pearce, on the Application of Chemistry to the Dressing of Tin Ores; by Captain John Tonkin, on Winding Machinery; and by Mr. Hunt, on Stamping Machinery, on the Metallic Fuse, and on Jordan's Miner's Theodolite, &c.

* With the MINING JOURNAL of Sept. 21 a SUPPLEMENT was given, which contains the proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers—the Working of thin Seams of Coal—the Bristol Mining School—the Cornish Engine—Underground Machinery—Motion of Slide Valve.—Manufacture of Malleable Iron and Steel—Mansfield Copper-Slate Mines in Prussian Saxony—Mineral Wealth of South Wales—Mining in Australasia—Improvements in Gas Meters, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

The following are the particulars of the Sales of Copper Ore for the

Quarter ending Sept., 1861:—

Cornwall and Devon, at the Cornwall Ticketings.....Tons 44,647 = £243,211 18 0

Foreign and Irish, at the Swansea Ticketings..... 9,155 = 117,669 2 6

Total..... 53,802 = £360,881 0 6

The ore sold at the Cornish Ticketings was—

Date.	Stand.	Prod.	Price.	Tons ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.
July 4.....	119 1	7	£5 13 0	2821	185 15	£15,904 1 0
" 11.....	119 16	6	5 5 0	2898	193 17	15,250 1 0
" 18.....	121 18	6	4 15 0	5096	315 9	24,202 0 0
" 25.....	121 7	6	5 2 0	3303	213 13	16,842 17 0
Aug. 1.....	124 2	6	4 16 0	3778	227 13	17,864 11 6
" 8.....	123 13	6	5 10 0	3015	200 18	16,560 11 6
" 22.....	125 4	6	5 15 0	4535	308 0	26,101 9 0
" 29.....	131 14	6	5 4 6	3150	190 13	16,448 18 6
Sept. 5.....	127 8	6	6 16 0	2968	222 15	20,217 9 0
" 12.....	130 1	6	6 3 0	3063	210 4	18,908 18 0
" 19.....	133 11	6	5 6 0	6196	376 7	32,853 17 0
" 26.....	130 2	6	5 14 0	3874	251 9	22,057 4 6

Total for the quarter..... 44,647 ..2907 13 .. £243,211 18 0

Quarter ending June, 1861..... 46,186 ..2928 8 .. 255,877 7 0

Ditto ending March, 1861..... 41,402 ..2709 19 .. 240,311 19 6

Ditto ending Dec., 1860..... 45,207 ..2949 7 .. 264,327 7 0

Total for the year..... 177,442 ..11,495 7 .. £1,003,728 11 0

Showing a quarterly average of..... 44,360 ..2868 16 .. 250,932 2 10

Corresponding quarter, Sept., 1860..... 43,302 ..2928 18 .. 252,883 12 0

From these figures the extent to which the Mining Interest has suffered from the depressed state of the copper trade will be readily ascertained; but mine adventurers may congratulate themselves that the dangers are now past, and that the smelters are now paying a very fair price for their produce. During the quarter ending September, although the ore sold contained nearly the same quantity of fine copper as that sold in the corresponding quarter of last year, they received more than 9000l. less for it. Indeed, in the September quarter of 1860 the price obtained for fine copper in the ore was on the average 86l. 6s. per ton, whilst in the September quarter of 1860 they obtained but 80l. 4s., and, inasmuch as the average produce of the ores from Cornish mines does not exceed 6l. per cent., the value of every ton of ore sold was diminished to the extent of upwards of 8s. This depression, however, is now being rapidly compensated for—the smelters being at the present time paying from 90l. to 91l. per ton of copper in the ore.

The ore sold at the Swansea Ticketings was—

Date.	Standard.	Prod.	Price.	Tons ore.	Fine cop.	Amount.
July 16.....	128 11	6	£13 16 0	13	2582	337 5 1/2 .. £27,572 17 6
" 30.....	96 9	6	16 3 1/2	15	1071	227 13 .. 16,985 10 6
Aug. 13.....	104 0	6	13 10 0	1236	165 6 1/2	14,481 5 6
Sept. 3.....	185 10	0	16 1/2	14	2462	400 1 1/2 .. 36,076 18 6
" 17.....	108 4	6	13 1/2	12	3 6	1804 .. 239 0 .. 21,982 10 6

Total for the quarter..... 9165 ..1368 1 1/2 .. £117,669 2 6

Quarter ending June, 1861..... 11258 ..1513 9 .. 136,731 15 0

Ditto ending March, 1861..... 7775 ..1254 3 1/2 .. 114,564 16 0

we are benefited to the amount of 1,065,197. From Mexico we obtained 5,256,836, and did not remit anything; and from Australia we received 4,889,432, on similar terms.

MINING CONGRESS AT VIENNA—No. IV.

Among the loftiest of the Salzburg Alps, and not far from the celebrated thermal springs of Gastein, a gold mine has been worked for centuries past in the mountain called the Rath-haus-berg, under circumstances of no little difficulty. Exposed from its great height to the severity of a winter climate, which sometimes buries the mouths of the adits under avalanches of snow, it has suffered from the greater evil of a gradually diminishing proportion of the precious metal, until it has for many years yielded to a combination of great skill and economy only a percentage of gold so small in its ratio to the quantity of veinstone, that the average of Californian holes and Australian "reefs" offer in comparison an easy prize. An instructive, but withal fragile, model of the workings on the chief run of these lodes was exhibited for inspection, constructed by the captain of the mine. The chief manager (Verwalter) of the same mine, M. Reissacher, read a practical paper on a very difficult piece of driving which he had lately carried out. It is hardly necessary to premise that the baths of Gastein, frequented as they are by visitors from all parts of Europe, are regarded as a boon of no ordinary importance to the poor Alpine district in which they are situated, and that the discovery of an additional spring is regarded as a valuable gift to the public. M. Reissacher, led to a theory on the subject by careful examination of the springs and of the granitic rock from which they burst, obtained permission to drive a tunnel into the mountain to open upon and lead out a fresh source. The level was driven to a distance of 35 klafter, or 36 fms. English; the first 5 fms. were in surface rubbish; the next 5 fms. in coarse gravel, with some admixture of clay; then 10 fms. consisted of loose fragments of rocks, with empty interstices; and from thence to the end or forebreast of sand and running ground, with occasional hollows, which had a tendency to burst in at the sole and sides. The level was to be arched, and had, therefore, to be opened to the dimensions of 14 feet high and 9 feet wide; and miners will appreciate the difficulty of "spilling" through ground of this character with so large a level, when it is added that the quantity of water was great throughout the driving, and rose towards the end to the almost unbearable temperature of 110° Fahr. M. Reissacher described very clearly the whole proceeding, and stated that the two rules by which he was guided were mainly the following:—"Never to allow the weight time," and "to diminish as far as possible the size of the driving end."

M. Rittinger, whose contributions to the machinery for dressing ores are well known, exhibited the model of a new continuously-working percussion-frame, which he considers would be especially applicable to the treatment of rough stuff, such as is at present often passed, with considerable charge for labour, through *eyes, strakes, or shaking trunks*. The ordinary percussion-frame receives its shock from the upper end: some of our readers who have not seen it abroad, where it is extensively employed, may have witnessed its action at the Tamar Mines, in which it has been long applied to the cleaning of finely divided argentiferous lead slimes. This frame, like others, is worked for a certain period, until a bed of sediment has been formed, and is then stopped for its removal. In this new apparatus of Rittinger's the shock proceeds from the *side* of the table, and a certain quantity of clear water is allowed to flow over the head-board, alongside of the part where the "stuff" is delivered. The result of the combined action of the blows of the machine, and of the water passing down the inclined plane, is to give a diagonal motion to the particles placed there for separation; the richer portions are constantly delivered over one side of the frame at a short distance below the head-board, whilst the poorer find their way out lower down. It is necessary that the surface be kept very smooth, hence some kind of hard wood must be employed for the flooring, in place of which M. Sarossy, of Felsöbanya, has successfully applied sheet-zinc. The apparatus is still upon its trial, but it is evident that this, along with the continuous jigg-machine, is a step in the right direction, tending to carry out a "self-acting," and therefore economical, series of processes in dressing; and it is by applications of this kind that large quantities of poor ores may be made available, and that the washing of coal, and of other low-priced minerals, may be more generally adopted.

RESPONSIBILITY OF WORKMEN IN THE IRON MANUFACTURE.—A case of some importance to the iron trade is engaging the attention of the judge of the Durham County Court. At the September sitting of the Court a foreman roller, named Hill, brought an action against his employers, the owners of Spennymoor Iron-works, to recover a certain sum which, he alleged, was due to him for wages. The owners claimed to deduct from this sum for a quantity of iron which had been returned by a customer of the establishment, and which, it was stated, had been spoiled by bad workmanship on the part of the defendant, or some other of the men through whose hands it had afterwards passed. On the part of the defendants, Mr. Dyson, manager of the works, Mr. Venner, mill manager, and Mr. Wharton, forge and mill manager, gave evidence to the effect that when any work was spoiled, either by the rolling or shearing, all the workmen engaged in making the bad plates had to do the work over again. This was the custom of the trade, and it was equally applicable whether the roller or the shearer spoiled the work. The roller sometimes employed the shearer, but in this instance the shearer was employed by the defendants. On behalf of the plaintiff, several workmen denied that there was any such custom in existence in connection with the trade, and it was argued that it would be preposterous and unreasonable to expect that a roller should be responsible for the work of a man over whom he had no control. To this it was responded that the object was to fix the responsibility; and this could not be accomplished unless all the workmen connected with the manufacture of the iron were rendered liable for each other's negligence. The men, besides, were paid high wages for the purpose of covering these casualties. The learned judge deferred his judgment in order that he might attentively consider the law upon the subject, and last week his decision was to have been delivered. His Honour, however, intimated that the decision must depend so much upon the custom of the trade that he should like to have some independent testimony. The case was, therefore, adjourned until the November Court, in order that additional evidence might be brought forward.

LEES' IRON PATENT—PROLONGATION.—The Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council have fixed Dec. 2, at half-past ten o'clock, for the hearing of the petition of Samuel Lees for the prolongation of his patent, dated Aug. 8, 1848, for "certain improvements in the manufacture of malleable iron." The improvements claimed under this patent relate to the method of forming the pile or fagot. The plates or flat bars are placed at right angles, the corners being dove-tailed or overlapping, and the interior is to be filled with best scrap iron or other plates, placed similarly overlapping, or placed vertically or horizontally, as may be found most advantageous for the kind of bar required, also to an arrangement and construction of rollers. A suitably formed bar or mould is attached to the framing of the rolling-mill, so as to preserve the form of the groove or hollow while the bar is passed through the rollers on its edge. Also, two sets of rollers are used revolving in different directions side by side, so that the bar need not be lifted over the rollers; also, bars of iron are to be straightened after being rolled, by fastening them to two clamps or holders, and allowing them to draw themselves into a straight line by the force of contraction when they cool.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR THE IRON TRADE.—The art of book-keeping is one to which too much importance cannot be attached, whether considered in relation to the trader himself or to the public generally; from the system with which the accounts of an undertaking are kept the position of those interested may in most instances be estimated. Although the practical accountant can open a set of books for any trade with almost equal facility, there are a large number of book-keepers connected with industrial establishments who are not sufficiently well versed in the niceties of the art to ensure that distinctness and accuracy which are so desirable in business. It is well known to the professional book-keeper that each trade has its peculiar character, and that the books must be framed accordingly; hence a treatise upon bookkeeping, as it should be practised by a particular class of traders, is frequently found to be invaluable even to those who can observe nothing in general treatises but mysterious intricacy. With a full knowledge of these facts, Mr. G. J. Williams, of Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, has prepared "A Simple and Complete System of Book-keeping by Double Entry, expressly adapted for the Iron Trade, showing a method of ascertaining the cost per ton of the puddled bar and finished iron" (published at the Mining Journal Office, price 10s. 6d.), and as he has had 18 years

experience as cashier and book-keeper in very extensive works, his ability to accomplish the task he has undertaken successfully may be readily judged of. It is universally admitted that where accounts are kept by double entry errors cannot escape detection, and fraud is rendered much more difficult, yet a too general opinion prevails that the application of the system involves much additional trouble, and a far more intelligent staff of clerks. Than this nothing can be more erroneous, for the books once opened there is practically no more difficulty in keeping them in order than in making out an invoice. From the careful manner in which the models of the various books—invoice-books, sales-book, cash-book, journal, trade ledger, and general ledger—are given, any ordinary clerk may open a set of books, and we have no hesitation in stating that it would be difficult to find books upon the double entry system more entirely suited to the requirements of the ironmaster. An appendix contains a concise code of instructions, which will effectually prevent the novice from making entries in wrong positions.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION—SPECIAL RULES.—It may not be generally known to those owners and agents of mines and collieries who have not already caused special rules to be established for the conduct and guidance of persons acting in the management thereof, and of all persons employed in and about the same, pursuant to the 11th, 13th, and 15th sections of the Act for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines, that they are now liable to be prosecuted for such default or neglect.

THE BRONCOED COAL AND CANNEL FIELD.—In continuing the borings below the seam of Cannel 3 ft. 4 inches thick, recently announced in the *Mining Journal*, and at a depth of 13 yards below the Cannel, a good coal 4 ft. thick was met with on Oct. 26. This is the first instance in which the "lower coals" believed to exist at "Broncoed" and in the Mold district have been actually reached. The importance of the proofs made by the Broncoed Colliery Company cannot be overestimated. To "Mold" entirely new features in mining enterprise have been developed by these discoveries—other coals are looked for.

GREAT STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The whole of the pitmen in the coal field of Newcastle, New South Wales, are on strike against a proposed reduction of 20 per cent. in their wages. Public feeling at Newcastle runs strongly in favour of the men, and a great open air demonstration, at which resolutions were passed to refuse the masters' terms, and to start a co-operative coal mining association amongst the pitmen, was attended by all the leading shipowners and merchants of the city. The following circular was distributed at the termination of the meeting, and the men were exhorted to forward it to their friends in England:—

TO THE COAL MINERS OF ENGLAND.
FELLOW-MEN,—Aware that efforts are now in operation to induce you to come out to New South Wales, under every species of delusive promise and false representations, we, the miners already here, are desirous of making you aware that our condition is not so satisfactory as you will be led to imagine. The labour market generally is now over-crowded, and in our particular branch, of coal getting, there are already too men employed in doing one man's work. The consequence is that we are just being reduced below the condition of those at home. The price of the necessities of life considered, the average wages we are now earning—36s. per week—does not afford us ample means of procuring the comforts and necessities of life for our families. Yet, at the present moment, our employers are making an attempt to reduce our wages by 20 per cent., against which reduction we are now out on strike, and, unless successful in our effort, we shall sink below all possibility of maintaining our families by our labour. Under such circumstances, we put it to you, as men, whether it would be prudent for you to allow yourselves to be inveigled out here under the false pretences of our oppressors. Signed, on behalf of the New South Wales Miners' Association, JAMES FLETCHER, Chairman.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON AND DR. CUMMING.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, in a recent lecture at Manchester, having commented at some length on Sir Roderick Murchison's views respecting the interior of the earth, the eminent geologist, through the columns of a local journal, thus replies to the remarks of the reverend gentleman:—"Dr. Cumming having said that he consulted me, I must state what occurred between us at a merry morning *dejeuner* at Tunbridge Wells, where I met the reverend and eloquent gentleman at the house of a mutual friend. He asked me if I believed in an internal fiery state of the globe; and I replied that, in common with the majority of geologists, I inferred from the evidence of increase of temperature in deep shafts, and also from former and present outbursts of igneous matter, that the existence of a central heat could not, in my opinion, be denied. The words 'burning cauldron,' as used by the Doctor, are, of course, not mine. If not misreported, Dr. Cumming has, in the same lecture, completely misunderstood what I said to him on the subject of gold. I directed his attention to two verses in the Book of Job, which indicated that the patriarch was an observant mining geologist. The words (chap. xxviii., verse 1) are—'Surely there is a vein for the silver; and in verse 6—'It (the earth) hath dust of gold.' Now, although gold, as well as silver, was originally found in vein-stones, or disseminated in solid rocks, yet the more precious metal is usually found in superficial debris of pebbles, sand, &c. (the 'dust' of Job), whilst silver is almost exclusively obtained from vein-stones in mines of argentiferous galena. So far, therefore, Dr. Cumming is right in announcing that I did say 'Job was a good geologist.' But if he added (as one report of his lecture has it) that I was led to anticipate the discovery of gold in Australia by the words of Job, he is entirely in error. The hypothesis which I formed respecting the probable existence of gold in Australia originated, and was proved to be true, in this way:—In the year 1844, when fresh from the gold-bearing Ural Mountains, I had the opportunity of examining a large collection of the rocks from the meridional chain of Eastern Australia, brought home by my friend Count Strzelecki, and I was so much struck by their resemblance to my Uralian rocks (also a meridional chain) that I publicly expressed my surprise, in addressing the Geographical Society, that no gold had yet been found in our distant colony. The more I reflected on the subject, the more I was led to the belief that gold would be found in Australia; and in 1846 I urged the unemployed tin miners of Cornwall to emigrate and try their luck in gold diggings. In 1848, having received small specimens of gold from two or three parties, I wrote to Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, and said that what had been a theory was then a realised fact, and expressing my opinion that Australia was about to become an auriferous region. This was three years before the so-called discovery of gold in Australia."

The third session of the GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION will commence on Monday, when Prof. Morris, F.G.S., of University College, will read a paper on "Coal: its Geological and Geographical Position;" and, during the session, he will continue the subject by delivering a lecture on "Coal Pits and their Construction," which latter will be illustrated by experiments. Amongst the gentlemen who have also undertaken to read papers during the session, we may mention Prof. Tennant, of King's College; Mr. C. B. Rose, F.G.S.; and Dr. Wilkins. And as the excursions and field lectures have given such satisfaction to the members that a larger number have been arranged during the ensuing session than in either of its preceding ones, it may be presumed that the success is as complete as the most active promoter (our esteemed correspondent, Dr. Hyde Clarke) could have hoped for. The institution may be regarded as the amateur's geological society; and whilst the executive are enabled to secure the aid of such lecturers as those above referred to, the progress of the association may be relied on.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY—PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor Huxley, F.R.S., gave his second lecture on the above subject on Saturday evening last. He stated that the study of the human body might be considered under the two heads—first, the plan of construction; secondly, the adaptation of its various parts to the particular purposes of support, protection, and motion. In examining the human skeleton we find it to be composed of a jointed axis, having two sets of arches—the one protecting the spinal marrow, the centre from which all the nerves are given off; the other enclosing the respiratory and alimentary organs. He now compared this arrangement with that of the lower animals, elucidating the subject by skeletons of the bear, crocodile, and cod fish. After showing that they had an analogy in common, he went on to consider the jointing of the vertebra, and the appendages from its bony girdles. The lecturer then dwelt on the contour and inflexure of the spinal column, and its beautiful adaptation as a protective agent. From this he considered the bones and their ligatures, and by a series of sketches showed the jointures of the humerus, tibia, and femur, the last of which, he stated, is the most remarkable joint in the human body.

THE DAVY LAMP.—At the Manchester Geological Society meeting, on Thursday, a discussion took place on the question of the safety of the Davy lamp as ordinarily used. Mr. Goodwin said he had frequently taken a Davy lamp into fire-damp and waded it, and he had never found it explode. The Chairman remarked that the lamps were often set down on the ground, and the gauze was liable to be choked up with coal dust and oil. He asked if Mr. Goodwin had ever waded a lamp about in that condition. Mr. Goodwin replied, certainly not. The Chairman remarked that he would be a bold man if he did. Mr. Dickinson said in all the explosions he had investigated he had never yet found an instance where the explosion had been caused by a lamp, unless the lamp was very imperfect. Of course the Davy lamp ought never to be used in fire-damp, and made a substitute for ventilation; but at the same time he considered it the most perfect instrument making experiments on the subject in places where, as at Wigan, the fire-damp could be obtained above ground. Mr. Goodwin promised to read a paper on the Davy lamp at an early period. Mr. Lacey submitted specimens of lead in coal found in a mine at Axe Edge, Derbyshire. The Chairman remarked that these specimens were interesting, as showing that the fusion could not have been caused by the action of heat, as the coal was not at all charred.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Papers to be read on Wednesday, at Burlington House:—"Note of the Bone Caves of Lunel Viel, Hérault," by M. Marcel de Serras; "On the Petroleum Springs of North America," by Dr. A. Gesner, F.G.S.; "On a Volcanic Phenomenon in Manila," by J. G. Veitch, Esq.; "On some Additional Remains of Land Animals in the Coal Measures of Nova Scotia," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, F.G.S.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 31.—The Iron Trade appears to be a shade quieter than it was. The orders received for manufactured iron are rather smaller, which may be partly accounted for by the advance of the season rendering it unsafe to ship for the Baltic and for the northern parts of North America. Pig-iron is decidedly flatter, and parties anxious to sell are offering lower terms. The Hardware Trades present no decided change, but complaints are plentiful of the dullness of the demand in many branches. The advance in the price of copper puzzles people, and can only be accounted for by the low rate of discount which prevails.

The new Birmingham Joint-stock Bank, on the principle of limited liability, is launched, and appears likely to float. The capital is fixed at 500,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* each. Only a fourth is to be called up, so as to have a reserve fund of 375,000*l.*, which is an ample guarantee for creditors, if the management is satisfactory, after making liberal deductions for shareholders who might, at an exigency, prove defaulters if called to pay up their arrears. The shares are being rapidly taken up, and there seem to be good grounds for anticipating that the new concern will shortly be in operation. It is proposed to commence operations in January of next year. One of the conditions is that not more than 5 per cent. is to be divided until a large guarantee fund has accumulated.

A prospectus has been issued of the Cannock Chase and Ogley Land Company (limited), which has been formed for the purpose of purchasing lordships of waste and other lands in England and Wales, and enclosing, draining, irrigating, improving, dividing, and selling the same. The company propose to commence their operations in Cannock Chase, in this county, an extensive waste, many parts of which have been successfully reclaimed. It is stated that the capital required by the Articles of Association has been supplied, and that the company is prepared to enter into negotiations for purchases at once. Three of the seven directors advertised are resident in this county.

It appears that Griffiths' Desulphurised Iron is gradually making its way, and from the approbation which is accorded to it, its general application may fairly be looked forward to. It is now being extensively manufactured by Messrs. E. B. Thorneycroft and Co., of West Bromwich.

Mr. Benjamin Chavasse, proprietor of the Ettingshall Colliery, near Bilston, appeared on Wednesday before the Wolverhampton magistrates, in answer to a summons, in which he was charged with five offences against the Mines Inspection Act, the informations having been laid by Mr. J. P. Baker, the Government Inspector of this district. The offences charged were—First, not having an adequate break; second, not having a steam-gauge; third, not having an indicator to show the position of the load in the shaft; fourth, not having the fly-wheel fenced; and fifth, having a pit-mouth insecurely fenced. Mr. Chavasse pleaded guilty to all the charges, and as the Inspector did not press for heavy penalties, he was fined 2*l.* for the first and last offence, and 5*s.* for each of the others, making, with the addition of the costs, a total of 13*l.* The Inspector had visited the colliery, and pointed out that the rules were not complied with, but on a subsequent visit he found that the neglect was continued.

Several fatal accidents from falls of roof have happened during the last few days, but they do not present any feature of a special character.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 31.—On Tuesday a fearful accident occurred at the Pontypool road station, on the West Midland Railway. The 10-15 A.M. Monmouth train arrived at its usual time, and it had to wait 15 minutes for the other train. The majority of the passengers alighted on the platform while the train was being shunted to the Merthyr line. The driver started the engine, and then jumped off, thinking that the stoker was at his post; this, however, was not the case, just as the engine-driver went down one side of the engine the fireman got off the box on the other side for the purpose of getting cotton waste, and, consequently, there was no one left to regulate the engine. Seven passengers had remained in the carriages, and when those on the platform saw the impending danger a scene of indescribable consternation ensued. The engine increased its speed, and proceeded down the line towards the Pontypool Junction, a distance of about one mile. Here it came into collision with the engine of a coal train, and both were thrown off the line, and seriously damaged. Fortunately, the passengers escaped with a few bruises and the effects of the shock. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and all the injured parties were able to leave during the day. A rigid examination will be made as to the conduct of the engine-driver and stoker.

The various collieries of the district are nearly all in full work. At Risca, the company raise 300 tons per day from the Rock Vein, and about the same from the Black Vein. The Risca Company has the contract of supplying coal to the Royal Mail Company, and the Black Vein is exclusively shipped for this purpose. The demand for the latter is so great that energetic steps are now being taken to increase the yield to 450 tons per day of Black Vein coal. Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector, strongly recommends the company to sink a shaft to the deep, which would vastly improve the colliery as well as the ventilation; this recommendation, however, as yet has not been acted upon. The Abercrombie Colliery is at a complete stop, not a ton of coal having been raised since the commencement of the strike. Neither the masters nor men evince any desire to yield, and the trade of the neighbourhood suffers most materially from the dispute. It is stated that unless the turn-outs soon resume work at the old prices fresh men will be procured from other colliery districts. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the men themselves, that they will accept a compromise, as it will be impossible for them to hold out long against their employers. The Enaugh-glyn and Penner Collieries are in full work, and the house coal collieries of the district show no unusual activity.

The shipping trade of the Welsh ports remains about the same as reported in our last. The great difficulty of procuring freight continues, and there are now many orders on hand, in consequence of the want of ships. There are a number of American ships at Newport and Cardiff, and their masters would be glad to take cargoes at greatly reduced freights; but the tonnage of the vessels preclude their being engaged in the coasting and the short voyages to the French ports. At Cardiff trade is dull, although the docks are full of vessels, and there seems to be a good business done. Swansea retains its usual activity, and of the three ports it certainly is the best off, both as to its present trade and the prospects of the future.

Several accidents have occurred during the week. On Thursday, a workman named King, employed in the No. 3 refinery, Old Works, Dowla, inadvertently put a bar of cold iron in the furnace, and in an instant the red-hot iron dashed out, and the poor fellow was severely burnt. He was wrapped in blankets and old rags, and immediately carried to his home. His injuries, however, were so extensive that the medical gentlemen from the first despaired of his life. Six of the workmen were more or less injured. King lost his two eyes, and since writing the above information has been received of his death. On Monday a collier named Rees Evans, working at the Pwll Rhaeadr Colliery, met with a fatal accident. The deceased was employed in clearing the road, and did not observe the approach of the tram, which ran over him, and death shortly ensued. On the same day a young man named John Thomas was killed in the Ynysydon Coal Pit, Aberdare, by a portion of the topplings falling upon him.

PORT OF NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Sir,—In last week's Journal I see that in the "Report from Monmouth and South Wales" an error has been made which may possibly deter vessels from being sent to the port of Newport for freights, and so tend to the injury of it. I allude to the statements that "the coasting trade has fallen off to a considerable extent of late, in consequence of the want of a proper ballast ground and other convenience," and that "trade already suffers from the difficulty which captains have in discharging their ballast." Being a railway manager, a dock director, and harbour commissioner, intimately acquainted with facts relating to the trade of the Port, and assuming that you wish to furnish correct information to your readers, I can state positively that there exists the same facilities for discharging ballast from coasting vessels as have existed for many years, and that there has been no unusual falling off of trade in consequence of the reasons assigned; also, that the facilities for discharging ballast with dispatch from the large vessels which use the Dock are not excelled at any port in the Bristol Channel; and that in taking steps for obtaining more ballast ground, the Harbour Commissioners are actuated by the necessity of providing for the future, as in a few years the existing ballast ground will not be available.—Newport, Mon., Oct. 30. GEO. HARRISON.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Oct. 31.—If "coming events" really do cast their shadows before, we are promised a winter of unusual depression in the manufacturing districts, arising from the apprehended scarcity of cotton from the States being now unhappily engaged in war. Already shoals of working men and their families are leaving the more populous manufacturing districts of Lancashire, and are touring through the mining districts in search of employment. Were it not for the depression in the cotton and woolen districts, the iron trade would no doubt be in a flourishing state. At present a healthy tone pervades all business transactions, but the trade is not what might be called active. The orders on hand are just sufficient to keep the mills and forges on full time. There is an entire absence of speculative purchases, the present demands being for immediate requirements. There is a good demand for rails for export, and plates for shipbuilding are much required. The Steel Trade is improving, and all descriptions of cutlery are in better demand. The trade and navigation returns up to the end of September are deeply interesting, as showing how vastly the commerce of the nation has grown. The exports to America have fallen off immensely; but, notwithstanding this, looking back at the trade returns from 1855 to 1859, we find that, with the exception of Sept. 1859, no September has exhibited so high a declared value of imports as last September; and with the exception of the year 1858, the total exports for the nine months in no case came up to the total exports of the first nine months of the present year. Thus it appears that, although we have receded from the exceptionally high position of 1860, we have not fallen much below that of 1859, hardly at all below that of 1858, and are still vastly above that of the three preceding years. The Coal Trade is not so active as is usual at the present season, principally on account of the depression in the cotton and woolen manufactures, and also on account of the open weather. The collieries are working full time, with one or two exceptions, and large stocks are being dispatched to the London market, to be in readiness for the winter demand. The men are beginning to agitate for the question of union, and in several districts in Derbyshire and Lancashire delegates are going round holding meetings of the men. Last week a very dastardly trick was enacted in one of the pits, the New Hollingwood, at Staveley. A quantity of gunpowder was improperly placed in one of the stalls where some men were working, which was exploded, and though no persons were seriously injured, several had a narrow chance of escape. A reward of 5*l.* was offered by Mr. Barrow for the conviction of the offenders, but without

effect. There is good reason to believe that the Union had something to do with the occurrence. The necessary preliminary steps for the making of a direct railway between Chesterfield and Sheffield are being proceeded with, and to-day a very influential meeting has been held in the latter town for the purpose of giving public aid to the scheme. The surveys and estimates have been completed, and though some of the gradients will be very sharp, as much as 1 in 100, we believe the estimated cost is under 20,000l. per mile. From all appearances, it would seem pretty certain that the line will be made. If it should, it will be the most important step which has yet been taken to develop one of the most extensive coal fields in the kingdom. Strange to say, some years ago, when the Midland was projected, this route was proposed and objected to, the parties offering their opposition on the ground that the town of Sheffield would be inundated with coal! The progress of events has taught those who originally opposed the scheme now to become its greatest supporters. On Saturday last, a mineral train of 40 wagons was run along the new extension of the Erewash Valley Railway, for the purpose of testing the line. It was proved to be highly satisfactory. This line will now become an important one for mineral traffic. It will shorten the distance to the Erewash Valley coal fields about 20 miles, besides affording an exit for a large field of minerals.

The practice of colliers leaving their work on the Monday to indulge in drinking, dog coursing and other games, has become so great of late that the coalmasters have determined to stop it by taking every offender before the magistrates. Last week six of these offenders were apprehended, and on Thursday several others were brought up on the charge of being absent, and allowed to return to work on the payment of expenses, the masters not wishing to send them to prison.

A great delusion pervades the lead mining districts of Derbyshire. North Derbyshire is almost at a standstill, and the shareholders are weary of living on the faith of better times. The Mill Dam Mine is getting a tolerably good quantity of ore, but the expenses are so heavy, and the liabilities have been so great, that up to the present nothing has been available for the dividend except the heat of one being declared before long. The shareholders of the Mill Dam Mine have been called together by Mr. Binn for the purpose of subscribing the additional capital necessary to finish the sinking operations through the trestles. Before the meeting few new shares were taken up, but the prospects of the mine appeared so good that nearly the whole of the capital was subscribed by the present shareholders. The Eyam Mine is looking better, and the prospects of this fortunate company are still favourable. Besides having a surplus of about 2000l. in the bank, they are paying a dividend of 11s. per share quarterly.

The depression in trade has almost stopped speculation in Derbyshire mining shares. The Chesterfield, Midland, and Silkestone Colliery Company is not favourably received in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, and but few shares have been applied for. The reasons why this is so are various. First, it is considered that the price per acre for the coal, 210l., is just 60l. too much; next, it is alleged that the freightage to be paid for the coal along Mr. Fowler's private railway is 2d. per ton too much; and, lastly, it is enquired why some influential gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield are not on the list of directors? A very many singular questions are asked, but until we have penetrated further into the reasons of the querists we must refrain from publishing them. We hope the company may succeed; we are confident the locality is well chosen, if the elements of success can be efficiently wrought out.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Derby Reporter:—"In your report of the proceedings of the Derbyshire Quarter Session, held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., Mr. Cantrell is represented to have said that 'the coalowners pay their men monthly.' And Lord Waterpark asks 'if the coalowners do not compel their men to take provisions at a high price, and cause them to get into debt?' As far as this colliery is concerned, we beg distinctly to deny that there is the slightest shadow of foundation for the assertion hazarded by Mr. Cantrell, or the implications conveyed in Lord Waterpark's question. The workmen are, and always have been, paid weekly; and not the remotest pressure or inducement of any kind, direct or indirect, is held out to them to deal at any shop whatever. On the contrary, they are paid on the afternoon of Friday, to enable them to attend to the management of the neighbouring markets of Alfreton on Friday, and Codnor Park and Nottingham on Saturday.—COKE and CO., Flixton Collieries, near Alfreton."

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

Although the Mining Share Market has not been active during the week, still there appears to have been a fair amount of business, which may be accounted for by the transactions consequent on the account-day, which took place on Thursday, when many shares changed hands to meet the exigencies and requirements of that day. EAST CARADON shares were found very scarce. The half-yearly dividend on the Stock Exchange yesterday was another innovation on the general business of the week. WHEAL SETON shares have been largely dealt in during the week, although the prices have fluctuated, but left off firmer. EAST HARBET shares have been more in request, and slightly advanced. NORTH HARBET shares have changed hands at former rates. SOUTH CARBON shares have been more in request, and prices have been improved. NORTH DOWNS shares have changed hands at higher rates, and continue in request at buyers' prices. NEW TREKLEIGH shares have declined, and buyers scarce at minimum quotations. CONDERROO shares are much lower, and more freely offered. NORTH CHUFFY and NORTH ROSEKAR shares have changed hands, the former at higher prices. STRAY PARK shares are not firm at present quotations, there being more sellers than buyers. TINCOTT shares are firm, with few sellers. EAST CARADON shares have been freely dealt in, and several large transactions taken place; and although there has been some slight fluctuations, they maintain the advanced rates for cash. MARK VALLEY shares have been in less demand, buyers seeking them at lower rates. WEST CARADON shares continue heavy, and the few transactions have been at lower prices. CARADON CONSOLS shares have advanced considerably, from a reported, or rather anticipated, improvement, but there is no appearance of their maintaining the rise. LUDCOTT shares have been dealt in at minimum prices, and are evidently receding. MARY ANN shares are in good request, whilst TRELAUNY shares are being offered at lower rates.

HASTON DOWNS shares have receded from late quotations, but firm—buyers at the lower rates. SOUTHRIDGE CONSOLS shares have been largely dealt in, yet former prices are not maintained. ARTHUR, DRAKEWALLS, and EYARD shares have been rather quiet all the week, notwithstanding the improved position and prospects of the mines; the latter making a fair profit. GREAT WHEAL MARTHA shares are offered at lower rates, and the transactions effected have been at the lowest. EAST DEVON CONSOLS and EAST WHEAL RUSSELL shares have been remarkably quiet, even at present prices. WEST HARBET shares only find buyers at less than present quotations. NORTH WHEAL ROBERT shares have receded from the late advance. CARN CAMBORNE shares have been dealt in at much lower rates, and buyers shy. EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE and RETALLACK shares are freely offered, but the transactions have been comparatively few. NORTH TREKLEIGH and TOLCARN shares have changed hands, at present quotations. WHEAL GRENVILLE shares are in demand, at improved rates. PROVIDENCE shares have been in demand, at higher prices. WENDROO CONSOLS shares are sought for, at our minimum prices. GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE shares have receded very much, and buyers rather scarce, at the lower rates.

At EAST CARADON the 50 east, on the counter lode, is worth from 45l. to 50l. per fm., the lode carrying a little more gossan. The 60 east, on the same lode, is worth 50l. per fm., and the western end has very much improved during the early part of the week, and is now worth from 35l. to 40l. per fm. The bottoms of the two eastern ends are looking remarkably well, of being of greater value than the ends driving. The other places are without any alteration. At CARBON CONSOLS the 51 north is looking more promising, and is yielding about 1 ton per fm. of copper ore of good quality, and is supposed to be the north part of the Manadue lode; the south part, in the same level, is also looking better on leaving the cross-course. The two parts are separated by 25 fathoms of ground. They are opening ground for better ventilation of this level. The counter lode in the shaft is at present influenced by a cross-course.

At WEST SHARP TON the 160 cross-cut continues very hard, which renders the progress in opening on the lode very slow. MARY ANN is represented to assume a much more favourable appearance, and is looking much better in the deepest level, the 170 fm. level north; and as the end is approaching the ore ground, gone down from the level above, a great improvement is expected in the position and prospects of the mine; the ore is said to be the north part of the Manadue lode; the south part, in the same level, is also looking better on leaving the cross-course. The two parts are separated by 25 fathoms of ground. They are opening ground for better ventilation of this level. The counter lode in the shaft is at present influenced by a cross-course.

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encouragement in driving the adit level. They have extended the level a great many fathoms through a very promising lode for tin and copper, and have, consequently, solved on the erection of a steam-engine of sufficient power to effectually develop the property. Arrangements are being made for the immediate erection, when good results are confidently anticipated.

NORTH WHEAL CHUFFY is stated to have improved, and the prospects are considerably enhanced by their near approach to some valuable tin ground gone down from the levels above. FOLGAR is represented to have improved in the 30 east; the lode is large and promising, and carrying black and grey copper ore. Its proximity to South Frances, with the recent improvement, is looked upon with much interest by the present proprietors. WHEAL HARBET is looking much better than for some time past. The 115 east is producing some good stones of tin. The 100 east is worth for copper and tin 10l. per fm.; the slope above, 8l. per fm.; the western slope below the 100, 20l. per fm.; and the eastern slope, 10l. per fm. WHEAL SETON has very much improved in several important points, and the valuable courses of ore which have recently been laid open maintain their value and character. Their returns will be considerably enhanced, and a dividend may be expected at the next meeting.

TRESCOM is reported to have improved in several important points. In extending a cross-cut north from the 60 east, they have intersected a new lode, producing good work for tin. At PENDEEN CONSOLS a new run of ore ground has been discovered, which is reported worth 3 tons per fm. The 130 and north is at present worth 10l. per fm., and likely to improve, as it has reached the course of ore gone down from the 115. The several other productive places are without change. Preparations are being made to carry their operations under the sea, when the sales are expected to be greatly increased. At WEST SILVER BANK the prospects continue to be of the most interesting character, and from a letter of a disinterested and highly respectable agent who inspected the property this week, I am informed they have opened on the back of a lode for upwards of 30 fms., and found lead of excellent quality at every point, and they have sunk the shaft having no doubt for the welfare of the mining enterprise, so that they temporarily succeeded in enriching themselves at the expense of the victims of their capriciousness. We would not have it supposed that success is sure to attend the efforts even of the best-intentioned and well-adviced promoters of mines. It is a speculative pursuit to all intents and purposes, by which for a small outlay the investor has frequently enriched himself. On the other hand, losses also frequently occur, but even these may be often avoided by the selection of a proper mining district to invest in, and a due regard to the bona fides of the management of the respective mines selected for investment. When these precautions are taken, mining property is as legitimate a means for the investment of capital as any other, and will return a larger interest, if placed into (say) six different mines, than almost any other that can be named, and a more favourable opportunity than the present has seldom occurred for buying good mining property. WHEAL SETON shares have been dealt in to a large extent, but we believe principally on speculative account. Contrary to our expectations, the price has receded, owing to some of the points of operation not looking quite so well, and the fear that the ore in the 140 will not be found much deeper, according to the character of the district. It is encouraging, however, to those shareholders who have stuck to the mine, to witness the improvements that have taken place during the past six months. WEST CARADON shares are still very low, when the merits of the mine are considered. Large returns of ore are being obtained, and may be expected to be continued for some time to come, besides the great probabilities of good discoveries being made. The alteration of sampling bi-monthly was not occasioned by any diminution of the quantity, but from motives of policy, which was fully explained at the last meeting. CARADON CONSOLS shares have experienced a rise of no less than 6l. per share during the past fortnight. By referring to the map of the Liskeard district, it will be seen that this mine immediately adjoins West Caradon, but from its geological position a greater depth is necessary to be attained than in the latter mine before it can be expected to be as productive. If it had been worked from the commencement with the same spirit as it is at present, it would most probably have been a dividend property long ere this. There are only 914 shares, on which about 22l. per share has been paid, and now selling at a discount. The mine has considerably improved during the past few weeks, and the shares have been in good demand. There is scarcely any better mine to speculate a few pounds in than this. EAST CARADON shares have been in good request, and have advanced to 26s. The improvements that have taken place in WHEAL MOYLE are of such a character as will soon place the company in a good position. The agents' report appears in the columns of the Journal. We would again remind our friends that this mine is situated in the best district in Cornwall, and adjoins the richest mines that the county has produced. The shaft is now down 18 fathoms below the 20. In the 30 a junction of two lodes will take place. At this depth the adjoining mine have almost invariably been found productive, and we see no reason why WHEAL MOYLE, having the same lodes, should form an exception. We offer these few remarks principally to those parties who have been induced to invest in the mine, leaving them to judge of their chances for the capital they have embarked. We offered a few remarks in our last on Mexican Bonds and United Mexican Mines. By referring to the current list of the prices of these respective stocks it will be seen how far we were correct in the view we took of them.

From Mr. W. LEELEA.—Trade in all parts of the country remains exceedingly quiet, and as an indication is also shown in speculations there is still an extraordinary abundance of money, and the rates of discount range much below their average level. The minimum of the Bank of England, it is true, is maintained at 3½ per cent., but that affords no index to the actual value of accommodation, which is obtained on a first-class home and foreign bill even at 2½ per cent. Owing to this unusual plethora, and the improbability of any sudden increase of demand, an impression prevailed in some quarters that the authorities might have deemed it expedient on Thursday last to approximate their terms rather to those accepted in other quarters; but they, no doubt, perceived the little advantage they would be likely to derive from such a relaxation, and, consequently, adhered to the regulations which have been in operation for some weeks. So active is the competition for the comparatively few securities brought into circulation that capitalists, unable as they are to employ the whole of their resources, would have made further concessions to exclude the Bank from the market if it had put down its rate another half per cent. Another question why they should have done so, and the course they have to follow in the disturbed condition of monetary affairs on the Continent, and particularly in Paris, where there appears to be very little, if any, abatement of the financial crisis which has now so long occupied the attention of financiers on both sides of the Channel. So far as the progress of events at home is concerned, there has been no new feature of novelty; everything seems to betoken the approach of a greater prosperity, although it is impossible to predict with any degree of precision the exact period when the movement may be expected to commence. The balance of opinion seems to be in favour of an important reaction at the close of the year; but there can be no doubt two things which will certainly be accomplished, and which will render their working more prosperous—the settlement of the American war, and the return of confidence in monetary circles in Paris. Apart from these considerations there is little to create anxiety, and even if they should continue in operation some time longer it is not unreasonable to suppose that an improvement will be witnessed in many departments of business not especially influenced by the immediate position of affairs in America and in France. There can be no doubt that as soon as the recovery receives a stimulus the attention of the moneyed classes will be at once directed to the development of industrial enterprise at home; and in looking out for the most lucrative channel for the employment of their resources, they will not wisely if they turn their attention more extensively than hitherto to mining adventures, which now perhaps more than at any previous epoch offer advantages to those who are desirous of securing investments yielding high rates of dividend with a minimum degree of risk. WHEAL HEARLE: The sales of tin for October month amount to 478l. 7s. 4d. There has also been a sale of copper ore, and the costs are expected not to exceed 370l. ROSEWALL HILL and RANOM UNITED continues to look well. The slopes in back of the 80, east and west of the winze, are improved; now worth 15l. per fathom. BRYN GWIOG: A discovery has been made in the 75 west, yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. At TOLVADEN the lode in Grundy's shaft is considerably improved, and the prospects are much more promising. This is quite a new feature in this part of the mine; and from the appearances and character of the ground it is believed that they are on the top of a large deposit of ore. This mine is now likely to do well. A meeting will be held on Nov. 11, when important matters will be brought forward. EAST PROVIDENCE is progressing satisfactorily, and the prospects very encouraging. EAST TREKREBBY is being worked with vigour, and the different points of operation are looking exceedingly well. WHEAL MARKEY shares have not been so firm, but we have not received notice of any falling off in the value of the mine. WHEAL TREKREBBY shares have been in demand, and the prospects are improving, and dividends are likely to be resumed at their next meeting.

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BELFIELD COLLIERY.—The proprietors of this well-known colliery—Messrs. Knowles and Sons—having raised all the coal obtainable from it, have given notice to the colliers to retire, and the colliery is to be sold by auction. Mr. W. K. Kirke has fixed Wednesday next as the day of sale, and from the detailed catalogue it appears that a very valuable collection of materials will be brought together. From the advertisement, which appears in another column of this day's Journal, it will be seen that there are four good engines, varying from 16 to 50-horse power, and ample machinery, &c., for the efficient working of a fair-sized colliery.

AGITATION IN THE COLLIERY DISTRICTS.—The workmen of Cassop Colliery, on Monday, struck work, owing to some arrangements to which they object with respect to the working of the coal. At Philadelphia Colliery, the property of the Earl of Durham, the workmen express themselves as much aggrieved by the unfair manner in which they think that the "cavills" are given out by the overman. It is said that the best working places are systematically kept out of the general "cavill," and when an extra supply of coal is wanted men who happen to be the favourites of the overman are sent to best work, thus leaving the body of workmen at a great disadvantage. The men have taken a very sensible plan of action by appointing a delegation to wait upon Mr. Hecckles, the manager of the colliery, to explain the matter; and, from the well-known sympathy of that gentleman with the general body of miners, if their complaint be well founded, there is no doubt the question will speedily receive a satisfactory solution.—Newcastle, 25th October.

COLLIERY INUNDATION.—On Oct. 25, the pit situated at Delave, near Scotswood, was inundated by an irruption of water. All hands were got out safely, but in drawing the horses out of the pit one of them was hung. This is the only accident, barring the original disaster, that happened. It is expected that the water will be so far abated in a few days as to allow the men to commence work again.—Ibid.

BRAY'S TRACTION ENGINE has, we understand, been successfully employed instead of horse-power for the removal of a portion of the machinery for the *Arctura*, by Messrs. Penn and Sons. A new engine of great power and improved construction having been placed at their disposal on Thursday, commenced the transport and performed the operation with marked success. Each truck load exceeded 35 tons weight, exclusively of the engine weighing another 12 tons. It ascended a steep incline, and turned various angles with greater facility than an ordinary team, and performed the distance of two miles in half an hour.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending October 27 was 11,001l. 5s.

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING IN SCOTLAND.—A preliminary prospectus of a gigantic undertaking, to be called the WEST OF SCOTLAND MINING COMPANY, has just been issued. It purports to have for its object the exploration and purchase of such sets and mining properties as may seem eligible to the management and their mining engineers. No definite line of action is expressed, but merely search for metallic deposits is indicated, and the terms are vague and indefinite. The first operations are to be trials on the estates of Clovenstone and Edge, near the successful mines at Lochwinnoch, county of Renfrew; but we gather from the prospectus that the endeavours of the company are not to be limited to any particular district. This is a bold attempt on the part of any company, who have no certainty of proved or developed lodes, and could not be undertaken with any prospect of success, except with a very large subscribed capital. The prospectors appear to have fully appreciated this position, and have, therefore, wisely provided an ample fund for outlay. The country has capabilities quite commensurate to the proposed expenditure; and we cordially congratulate our Scotch friends on the proof thus afforded that Scotland's sons have determined to be self-acting in the good cause of developing the mineral treasures that have lain so long dormant and neglected in her mountain ranges. If the proceedings at Lochwinnoch be allowed to give earnest of the future, the West of Scotland Company have good reason to hope the best results. We allude to these mines more especially as we see them quoted in the prospectus as the basis on which the proposed company has been founded, although we understand they have no connection whatever with those companies. The strata in which the first mining is intended to be practised are much of the same formation as the Kaimie Mines, but no lodes have yet been proved to contain copper ore.

LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS (Renfrew, Scotland).—A reference to the Swanage. Trestling of this week will show that this mine not only progresses in quantity but in quality also. The ore hitherto sold have been from very shallow levels, and at greater depths are attained they become richer. A further parcel of about 90 tons will be sampled immediately, and a like quantity is ready for shipment for October produce. The mine is very rich in every part but the deep level now driving to come under the present rich bunches; when this shall have been accomplished the mine will rank inferior to few, either in amount of tons or money. A party of tributers, who took a pitch at 8s. in 11, have a "sturt," as they will make 25l. to 30l. per man for the last month. The example of these six men will doubtless stimulate others to like adventure, and, we hope, to like success.

WEST KAIMIE COPPER MINE (near Lochwinnoch).—The returns from this mine continue satisfactory, and the sales at Swanage declare plainly the value of this Scotch ore. On Saturday last the third day's work took place. It was stated that being the produce of the last month fetched a similar amount to the previous parcels the mine will be yielding a profit, notwithstanding considerable extra work had been executed. These are gratifying facts that can seldom be announced, and proved so satisfactorily as doing so by ticketings and sale lists, in so brief a period as three months from the time of starting the undertaking. Every part of the mine is now productive, therefore the next ticketing will considerably exceed the former consignments. The mine is only divided into eight shares, which are now very valuable properties.

CALDER GLEN UNITED MINES (Scotland).—A fine lode of yellow copper ore has been cut at the adit level in the grounds of General McDowall, granted to this mining company. Several tons of good saving work have been raised, and a fine lode has gone down in the bottom. Several important points are daily expected to be proved; and we trust we shall have to record a favourable account of this mine's sales before many weeks elapse.

GOUBROU COPPER MINES.—It has been determined to erect immediately a powerful water-wheel, to drain the old works at this place. A contract has been entered into by Messrs. Hastie and Co., of Greenock, to supply one of 25 ft. diameter by 2½ ft. breast, calculated to drive a crusher, haul the ore to surface, and pump the water; the mine being only a few fathoms deep, no difficulty will be experienced. The water-power will at all times suffice, therefore the mine may be worked at a small expense. The ore found on the old floors yields by assay upwards of 9 per cent. pure copper. The refuse in the sandstone will be converted on the spot into precipitate of copper by the mode practised in Germany with so much ease and advantage, the preparations for which are also in a forward state; upwards of 50 tons have been reduced to the proper size for being subjected to the process. In about a month the wheel will be at work, shortly after which returns of value may be expected. Saturday last was pay-day at the mine; the return of which monthly occasion is already beginning to be appreciated in the village now that the summer visitants have deserted it.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The new lode, 15 fms. from the south boundary, underlies south 4 ft. per fathom, and their deed gives them power to follow the same to any depth out of their sett; it is a strong well-defined lode even at present. There are also two other lodes between this and Metal lode, which are about to be opened upon. The slopes in the 142 and 152, on Metal lode, are not yet up to the part of the 132, that was worth from 300l. to 400l. per fathom. Metal shaft alone produced in one six months 78 tons of tin, that sold for 31,628l. 16s. 8d., and in one year produced over 20,000l. profit, and now the shaft is ready to be sunk to the same depth as the 132, and the 100-in. and 85-in. engines, valued at 6000l., now on hand, seem likely to be again called into use for this last improving property, which seems about to return its large outlay back again to its spirited adventurers.

NORTH POOL MINE.—A company being now in course of formation for re-working this mine, or rather working some hundreds of fathoms long in virgin ground, between the late extraordinary riches and the Wheal Setons, and immediately opposite the East Pool and Carn Brea Mines, all having returned immense profits.—I am disposed, for the sake of upholding legitimate mining, to offer a few plain remarks thereon, that the public may judge for themselves of what I believe to be one of the best sets for the investment of capital that has been offered to the public for many years. And also the opinion of the late local shareholders, who were strongly opposed to its being stopped; but being overruled by the majority of out-adventurers, who had been disgusted, after having bought as high as 500l. per share, in finding the shares in a few months unsaleable at any price, from a sudden falling-off of the extraordinary profits as the first great bunch became exhausted, before any time had been allowed for other discoveries to aid the returns. If the adventurers of the other mines had acted on such contracted ideas there would not be a mine at work in the four parishes, and millions would have lain undiscovered in this rich district, where all the lodes have been, or are being, worked away; which fact alone shows the wisdom of the decision that this unwrought ground also is analogically certain to become profitable, as all its neighbours are. The projector, in his open fairness, has allowed the public to think more for themselves than they are in the habit of doing; and even directors are to be chosen by the adventurers, instead of a comfortable friendly party of his own to rule affairs, which will, or should be, appreciated. I have seen many—far too many—worthless mines started in untried districts; others with no actual merits, but with the necessary high sounding requisites and powerful offices abroad capable as readily as a sponge does water, a few of which still simply exist; and the then greedy applicants are now prone to attribute the failure to the projector's folly, and to the greediness of the public to name names, and confidently in ignorant, yet conceitedly pompous, reigning favourites. In conclusion, I may say that I have taken as large a share as I can support in this mine, and, in common with many others in the immediate locality, believe that we shall be well rewarded for our outlay.—AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

HINGTON DOWNS MINE has for a long time been drawing hard from the pockets of the patient shareholders; but now we are happy to say, from personal observation, that the western part of the mine is so far improved as to remove all doubt of being again burdensome. In all probability the ore ground recently discovered in the 85 and 100 fm. levels west is a continuous shoot of ore to the west of the cross-course, which will, no doubt, be found to continue from a very shallow depth below the surface, in every level down through the workings of the mine. Although the ends are not at present looking so well, we have reason to expect that the mine will be again experienced in a short time, when we shall have no reason to complain of the fluctuations which characterise the lode and affect the market value of the shares.

SOUTH DARREN continues to improve; the 70 east is worth 15 cwt., the 80 west 10 cwt., the 80 east 12 cwt., and three slopes in the 70 east worth from 8 to 10 cwt. per fathom.

EAST BEAM.—On July 12 this company was formed by Mr. Balcombe, and registered under the Limited Liability Act, the shares being freely subscribed within a few days, and on July 25 the works were commenced. The sett extends for 500 fms. on the course of an east and west lode, and immediately adjoins the very celebrated Great Beam Tin Mine. A shaft was pitched by Captain Webb (the local agent of the mine), with the concurrence of Capt. Michael Barber, at a point to catch the lode by a short cross-cut from the 20, and the result was a fine lode, which was sunk in 11 weeks, by means of one of Clayton and Shuttleworth's portable engines. At this depth a plat was opened, and a cross-cut started south to reach the lode, where in three days a branch was cut yielding sufficient tin to pay for working; however, as the main lode was the object of search, Capt. Webb would not be driven off its pursuit by this partial success, so he continued the ground south, and was rewarded on Friday last by the intersection of a most valuable lode. The most unprecedented success, whereby Capt. Webb and his co-proprietors will reap a fine reward, is mainly attributable to the energy and perseverance of the former, and is deserving of all praise. A larger engine will at once be erected to prosecute this valuable discovery.

THE CASARA LEAD MINE COMPANY have this week sold and delivered to Messrs. Sims, Wiltmays, and Co. 23 tons 6 cwt. of lead ore, at 11l. 18s. per ton, all raised from the old pitches.

TREVENEN and TREMENEHEER.—We have had these mines inspected by Capt. Gill, of Great Wheal Vor, and Capt. Odgers, of Grenville; both I believe entertain a good opinion, but their written reports have not yet come to hand, consequently their insertion in the Journal must be deferred until next week. I am happy to inform you they were both agreeably surprised to find the lode so good in the 170, which is now opened on about 20 fathoms in length; it is also very gratifying to find our tin sales are now gradually increasing. We shall now sell 6 tons per month, and only require 2 tons more to pay the whole cost. I think you can safely congratulate your friends on having a mine worked up to this time without the aid of puffing, and I believe it is only possible in a few short months, when the returns will bear the best testimony as to the value of the mine.

THE BRYNAMOR MINE.—Of all the young mines now opening in Cardiganshire, few possess such advantages as Brynamor, which is situated in a rich neighbourhood, bearing the prestige of great mining fortunes for centuries, and has as rich a lode of lead ore discovered, only 11 fms. below the surface, as could be reasonably desired—in fact, the lode, which is in rich white killas, stained with iron, &c., is 15 ft. wide, between excellent walls, with "sickensides" as smooth and shining as glass, and yields upwards of 60l. worth of ore per fm., of a nature so pure and solid as to require but little dressing. The discovery of this mine towards the southern confines of Cardiganshire, and on a line with the rich silver lode of Llanfair-Clydau (producing ore yielding 80 cwt. of silver to the ton), supplies a link in the chain of mines running from north to south through the county. The southern end of the chain may be considered the great Nant-y-Mwyn Mine, the property of the Earl of Cawdor, now making large profits, and said to have done so for ages. The northern part contains all the celebrated old Cardiganshire mines, Cwmymlog, Darren, Goginan, Grogwynn, Logyias, &c., some of them supplying the country with great stores of the precious metals, to the extent of thousands of ounces monthly, the merits of which are not sufficiently known to the public generally. The Brynamor Mine is well supplied with machinery, and an adit has been driven into the hill 180 yards, on a very fine lode, carrying solid branches of ore for the making very rich lode as it goes down, now worth upwards of 60l. per fm. The engine-shaft is sinking as speedily as possible for unwatering the ore ground, and throwing it into convenient sections for excavation or mining; when this is done it is calculated that every fathom of the lode broken away will leave a profit of from 40l. to 50l., and that the general profits on the working will be very considerable. The engine-shaft is already sunk to the depth of 10 fms. below adit, by the side of the lode, and when 3 fms. deeper levels will be driven east and west on the lode, leaving a solid back of ore 11 fms.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full

Address in full

Date Signature

SANTA BARBARA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES, BRAZIL.
Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts.
Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each.
5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. per share three months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN EDWARD NAYLOR, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., (Messrs. Harrison & Latham), Liverpool.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq., (Messrs. Edward Johnston, Son, and Co.), Liverpool.
CHAS. F. CAIRNE, Esq., (Messrs. Cairne and Co.), Liverpool.
GEO. KENDALL, Esq., (Messrs. Kendall Brothers), Liverpool.
(With power to add).

AUDITOR.—H. C. Beloe, Esq.
BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of Liverpool; Williams, Deacon, and Co., London.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Fletcher and Hall.
AGENTS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—Messrs. E. Johnston and Co.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Thos. Tinley and Sons, Liverpool; Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austinfrank, London.
SECRETARY.—Mr. H. D'Arcy Hughes.
OFFICE OF REFERENCE IN LONDON.—E. J. Cole, Esq., 2, New Broad-street.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—28, EXCHANGE ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.

The object of this company is to purchase and work the Pari Gold Mine, which, with the estate included in the purchase, is situated in the province of Minas Geraes, in the district of Piracina, in the parish of Santa Barbara, in the Brazil.

The property, which is freehold, is timbered, and intersected by a river convenient to the mine, and is of great extent, through which runs a rich auriferous vein well known as the Pari lode. The formation and mineralogical characteristics of this lode are similar to those of Morro Velho, worked by the St. John del Rey Mining Company.

The yield from the present workings is remunerative; but there is every indication that, with ample capital to develop it, the lode will increase as it deepens, and become far more productive. The company propose to work the mine on a more extended scale, and substitute English machinery for that of native manufacture now in use at the mine; and it is anticipated that the result will prove the mine to be equal to any in the Brazil.

The reports for 1860 of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, whose works are situated in the same province, at a distance of about fifty miles, show that they have been worked to great advantage, notwithstanding the difficulties and extraordinary outlay and losses they have encountered in consequence of their peculiar position. The produce of gold for the year ending March 19, 1861, left a clear profit of £20,460; and later returns show that a much larger profit may be expected in the current year. The value of that company's property in the market is now upwards of £500,000.

The reports obtained prove that the Pari Mine is so favourably situated that it can be worked at a comparatively trifling cost, and that the yield of gold will equal, if not exceed, in quality that produced by the St. John del Rey Mining Company.

Particulars of the assays of the gold quartz taken from the Pari Mine are appended to the prospectus.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the estate for the sum of £12,000: £8,000 in cash and £4,000 in shares.

From careful estimates made it is expected that a sum of £18,000 will suffice to put the mine into a more profitable working order—making, together with the purchase-money, a sum of £30,000, thus leaving one-half of the proposed capital still available should it be required.

The directors have secured the services of Capt. R. S. Bryant, of Hayle, Cornwall, who for many years resided in Brazil, and who is fully acquainted with the gold mining operations carried on in that country, as their superintendent.

Applications for shares can be made, prospectuses, reports, and estimates obtained, and all required information given at the company's offices, 28, Exchange-alley North, Liverpool. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can also be had from Messrs. Thos. Tinley and Sons, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool; Messrs. WALKER and LUMSDEN, 25, Austinfrank, London; the Commercial Bank of Liverpool; and Mr. E. J. COLE, 2, New Broad-street, London.

NORTH POOL COPPER MINING COMPANY.
To be incorporated under the statutes limiting shareholders' liability to the amount subscribed.
Capital £24,000, in 6000 shares of £4 each.
Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 2s. 6d. per share on allotment.
The remainder by quarterly instalments of 5s. per share, as required for working the mine, which due notice will be given.

DIRECTORS to be chosen by shareholders at the first meeting.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Holthous, Sons, and Co., Penzance, Cornwall.
SOLICITOR.—F. W. SNELL, Esq., 1, George-street, Mansion House, London, E.C.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper Brothers, and Co., 13, George-street, Mansion House, London.
MANAGING AGENT.—Capt. Thomas Fawcett, late manager of Llanes and other home and foreign mines, now of Camborne, Cornwall.
ENGINEERS.—Messrs. Mitchell and Jenkin, Redruth, Cornwall.
SECRETARY.—J. S. Phillips, 12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
OFFICES.—7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A grant to rework the extensive sett called North Pool, Illogan, Cornwall, has been obtained at £20 per annum minimum rent, and 1-18th maximum dues.

The geological position of North Pool is unsurpassed by any mine in the kingdom, being situated about 1/4 mile north of, and parallel to, the celebrated granite hill Carn Brea, around which six square miles have produced at least £6,000,000 sterling profits, by the comparatively small outlay of about £800,000, and more mineral wealth than has been returned by all the other mines of Devon and Cornwall by tenfold outlay.

It is a very extensive sett, Cook's Kitchen (and other mines) being only about one-fourth as long as the North Pool, which has been at work upwards of 200 years, and even now about to become a rich tin mine in depth.

Its immediate neighbours are, on the north and east, the Tolguses; southward, Wheal Agar, East Pool, Carn Brea, and Tincroft; and westward, the Croftys, Setons, and North Rooker Mines.

North Pool has been worked once, but only to a very limited extent (£61,450 profits were made in eight years, at a cost of only £5180, in about 100 fms. long, and above the 80 fms. level), whereas several of the best mines of this district have been re-worked twice and thrice most profitably, to the depth of from 200 to 300 fms., and still continue very rich and promising, although much less so for the ground first wrought therein.

The promoters consider the old mine a good speculation in depth; but as at least 19-20ths of this lode in such a long sett is quite unexplored at a fair mineral depth, and moreover, four side lodes, almost entirely unworked, they confidently believe it to be an unusually valuable property, and eminently deserving attention and trial.

Two good engines—a 70-inch for pumping, and a 28-inch for winding and crushing—will be amply sufficient to work the engine and side lodes to a proper depth, and long before this capital is fairly expended good results will, in all probability, be attained.

Much work has been executed that will speed progress, such as roads, floors, and well-timbered shafts, at a cost of many thousands, which are immediately available for future operations; and the Hayle and Penzance Railway passing through the mine will greatly facilitate the transit of materials and minerals.

The limited liability has been adopted, as a guarantee of good faith to the large portion of the public who prefer it to the unlimited (and sometimes abused) Cost-book System; and to counteract the greatest evil of the former £24,000 is intentionally more than sufficient.

All money will be withdrawn from the bank by cheques signed by two or more directors and the secretary.

The promoters agree to accept 300 fully paid up shares (as a guarantee of their confidence), and 2s. 6d. per share cash, for the sett, and which shall clear all the preliminary expenses of incorporation, travelling, reporting, mapping, printing, law costs, advertising, and broker's commission, with grants and leases.

Reports with sections and plans of the sett and neighbouring mines were published in the Mining Journal of Oct. 5, 1861, from which the most sceptical will see and allow its merits, and that no more has been stated than plain statistical facts will most amply verify.

Applications for prospectus and form of order for shares to be addressed to the secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.
W. BOWDEN, Manager of Camborne Vein, and late agent at North Pool Mine.
Sept. 10, 1861.—I have been engaged in North Pool Mine upwards of eleven years, during which period it made £61,000 profit from the add to the 72, having an almost continuous bunch of copper ore for about 100 fms. in length. I should more particularly call the attention of those embarking in this speculation to the western part of this sett, on the engine and side lodes, which part was totally neglected by the late workers. The stratum and indications, as far as seen, are precisely similar to the old mine, where such large deposits of ore existed; and I, therefore, see no reason why you may not have as good a mine here as the old party had further east. This sett lies on the same run of lodes as the Tolguses on the east and Setons on the west, and being in such a good locality is a speculation rarely to be met with. In conclusion, I may say that as only about 200 fms. long have been explored at a fair mineral depth, and that the sett is 900 fms. long, and contains five lodes, exceedingly little has been worked for this rich district, therefore it is highly probable that many other bunches of ore may be discovered, that will, I have no doubt, lead to large profits; and I can highly recommend it to the mining community.

J. DAW, Manager of Carn Brea Mines, &c.
Sept. 12, 1861.—I beg to hand you my report of North Pool Mine. This mine is situated in the parish of Illogan, and is bounded on the east by South Tolgus, which is on the same run of lodes, and has given great profit to the adventurers—on the west by North Croft and Wheal Seton. The sett is very extensive, it being about 900 fms. long and 200 fms. wide, with four or five parallel lodes traversing its entire length. These are intersected by cross-courses and elvans, with patches of iron or greenstone. About 600 fms. east of the western boundary a shaft is sunk through the great north lode at 12 fms. below the surface, where it is large, and spotted throughout with copper ore. Looking at the situation of this mine, I consider it to be more than an ordinary speculation, having such a long piece of unexplored ground in this highly mineralised district, and on lodes which have been so productive in the mines to the east and west, so I think it well worthy the attention of capitalists.

J. VIVIAN, Manager of North Rooker, North Croft, &c.
Sept. 11, 1861.—In reply to yours of yesterday, I am well acquainted with the district of North Pool Mine, and believe it to be a first-rate piece of mining ground.

W. PASCOE, Manager of South Frances, &c.
July 25, 1861.—In reply to your kind favour of the 22d inst., respecting the above mine, I beg to say that I know but little about the old workings, but I believe with you that there is an extensive piece of untried ground to the north and west of the old mine, which, in such a good locality, ought to be tried. I think you very fortunate to get the sett, and wish you every success in the undertaking.

W. H. REYNOLDS, Manager of Great Retallack, Wheal Unity, &c., of Messrs. Watson and Cull's firm.

Sept. 3, 1861.—I am glad to find that you have secured the sett of North Pool Mine, and I know of no ground in the district lying idle that is so deserving of attention as it is an extensive sett, being about 900 fms. long by 200 fms. wide, and traversed by at least five lodes, some of which I suppose to be those of South and Old Tolgus on the east, and the Setons on the west. The most important feature, however, is that there is upwards of half a mile of unexplored ground between the late workings and the Seton Mines; and, judging from the general productiveness of these lodes, it is highly probable that in this ground valuable discoveries may be made. When we look at the very rich locality in which this mine is situated, and the immense returns made from so small a portion of the sett, it certainly does appear that the prospects of the speculation are unusually good.

G. RICKARD, Manager of Great Onslow Consols.
Sept. 26, 1861.—I have considered the feasibility of North Pool sett as a speculation for further working, and, taking into consideration the fact that very extensive and profitable mines have been, or are being, worked at both ends of the property, the recent richness of the mine itself, the rich locality, and great extent of unexplored ground in the sett, there does not appear to me any sound reasons why the unexplored portions of

the engine lode, as well as any parallel lodes, may not prove profitably productive; and I consider if these lodes are properly worked there is a very fair chance of success.

MR. EDWARDS, late Manager of Wheal Kitty, &c.
Sept. 3, 1861.—The extensive and valuable mining property of North Pool is situated in the parish of Illogan, and is closely surrounded on the south, east, and west by some of the most productive and profitable mines in Cornwall. These lodes, however, run the entire length of the sett, and as there is a large amount of unexplored ground in the western part of it I would strongly recommend you to commence operations there, open on the lodes, and give it a vigorous and spirited trial. For this purpose only a moderate amount of capital will be required, which, in my opinion, will not fail, if judiciously laid out, to make a lasting and profitable mine.

An early application should be made to secure shares, which are being rapidly taken up.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Matthews v. Michell and Others, dated the 30th day of July last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

10 (908th) SHARES of the defendant Richard Michell.
10 (908th) SHARES of the defendant William Michell.
10 (908th) SHARES of the defendant Joseph Michell; and
5 (908th) SHARES of the defendant John Pengelly Edean,
Of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Redruth).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 30, 1861.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WEST WHEEL PROVIDENCE MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Robinson v. Sanderson and Others, dated the 14th of August last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

8 (1024th) SHARES of the defendant Joseph Smyth.
2 (1024th) SHARES of the defendant William Cooper.
10 (1024th) SHARES of the defendant Edward Hedges.
25 (1024th) SHARES of the defendant Thomas Fuller; and
5 (1024th) SHARES of the defendant Henry John Dowdell,
Of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Agents for H. G. Hill, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 17, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 30, 1861.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE NEW WHEEL VADDON MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Dingle v. Roberts and Others, dated the 14th day of September last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

261 (2048th) SHARES of the defendant Stephen Roberts; and
250 (2048th) SHARES of the defendants John Alvin Bowes and William Teale Belingham,
Of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Plaintiff's Solicitors, Truro).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 31, 1861.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WEST TOLVADEN MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Dingle v. Young and Others, dated the 14th day of September last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 13th day of November next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

15 (5120th) SHARES of the defendant Joseph Gregory.
10 (5120th) SHARES of the defendant Thomas Lewis.
230 (5120th) SHARES of the defendant John Macqueen; and
500 (5120th) SHARES standing in the cost-book in the name of the defendant George C. James,
Of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro
(Plaintiff's Solicitors, Truro).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 31, 1861.

TO CAPITALISTS, MINE ADVENTURERS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF VALUABLE MINE SHARES AND POLICIES OF ASSURANCE.

MR. W. F. CONGDON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 6th of November next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro, by Three o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned MINE SHARES AND POLICIES OF ASSURANCE, viz.:

EIGHT (128th) SHARES in EAST POOL MINE, in the parish of Illogan
SEVEN (264th) SHARES in PENNANCE MINE, in the parish of Gwennap.
The above mines are situated in the heart of one of the principal mining districts in the county. In East Pool, upwards of £300 per share have already been paid as dividends, and from the present appearance of the mine, they may be confidently expected to recommence early in the coming year.

ONE-THIRD of a POLICY for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS, effected in the Argus Insurance Office, in the year 1834, on the life of a person aged about 37 years, subject to the annual premium of £5 4s. 2d.

ONE-THIRD of a POLICY for ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, effected in the Sun office in the year 1833, on the life of a person now aged about 40 years, under and subject to the annual premium of £6 18s. 4d., together with the bonuses accrued thereon.

The above mine shares will be offered in lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer; or to Messrs. COODE, SIMMONS, and Co., solicitors, St. Austell.—Dated October 10, 1861.

ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.
From Wednesday, the 30th October, to Wednesday, the 6th November,

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK very respectfully announces that he is instructed by the proprietors, Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Sons, in consequence of the colliery being worked out, to arrange, catalogue, and SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861, commencing at Eleven o'clock punctually, on the premises of the BELFIELD COLLIERY, near Rochdale, all the VALUABLE PLANT, WINDING and PUMPING ENGINES, with their respective gearing, spur and fly-wheels, connections, &c., viz.:

ONE 16 horse HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, 12 1/2 in. cylinder and 3 ft. stroke.
ONE 50 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, 30 1/2 in. cylinder, 7 ft. 6 in. stroke.
ONE 60 horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, 38 in. cylinder and 8 ft. stroke.
ONE 25 horse WINDING ENGINE, 18 in. cylinder and 2 ft. 6 in. stroke.
Strong cast-iron and cast-steel pulleys and gears, pump rods, spears and plates, wrought-iron conducting rods, about 50 tons of cast-iron tram rails; 108 ft. of 18 in. pump trees, with working barrel 17 in. diameter, and 9 ft. 8 in. long; clack and bucket piece, and 2 1/2 in. buckets; 1 1/2 in. ram by 11 ft. 4 in., and chamber; 1 ditto 1 1/2 in., and 10 ft. long, with ditto; 1 1/2 in. working barrel, 8 ft. 9 in. long, with 6 ft. of brass casing; 2 buckets and 1 clack piece, 3 ft. 4 in. long; 1 20 in. working barrel, 7 ft. long, with 4 ft. of brass casing, and 2 buckets; 16 ft. 18 in. pump tree in 9 ft. length; 667 ft. ditto, 12 in. diameter; in ditto lengths; wrought-iron packing rings, wrought and cast metal scrapers, oak and deal beams, planks and timber; steam piping of various diameters, wrought-iron horse boxes, chains, pulleys, patent catches, winding cages, drums, &c.; wagon, cart, and platform weighing machines, weighing from 16 cwts. to 4 tons; wood shed, forming engine house 28 ft. long by 21 ft. wide, and 25 ft. high, with floor, doors, &c.; 1 ditto smaller one, and all the other buildings of brick and stone, with doors, windows, Welsh and other slates, roofs, &c.; wood bridge for wagon traffic across the water, 158 yards long by 5 ft. 8 in. wide, with its strong supports, beams, spears, ironwork, &c. (N.B. This bridge will be sold subject to its removal at a time to be named by the auctioneer, at time of sale); pit head gear, tackle of various kinds, wagons, stores, plungers and clack pieces, contents of mechanics, carpenters, and smiths' shops, all the buildings of brick and stone, and forming offices, shops, &c., all the materials forming the coke ovens, &c.

Further particulars and catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneer, Albert-street, St. Mary's, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

SHARES IN THE NORTH WHEEL BASSET COPPER AND TIN MINE, CORNWALL.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to include in his NEXT MONTHLY PERIODICAL SALE OF REVERSIONS, POLICIES, &c., appointed to take place at the Mart, on Thursday, November 7, at one o'clock punctually, in Ten Lots, without reserve, ONE HUNDRED SHARES (41 1/2 in. cylinder and 8 ft. stroke) in the NORTH WHEEL BASSET COPPER AND TIN MINE, CORNWALL, being the last portion of the shares directed to be sold in a cause Carterley v. De la Zouche. Particulars may be obtained at the Mart; of Messrs. KINGSFORD and DORMAN, solicitors, 25, Essex-street, Strand; of Messrs. SMITH and TUCKER, solicitors, Croom's Hill, Greenwich; of Messrs. BOYS and TWEEDIE, solicitors, 6, Ely-place, Holborn; and at Mr. MARSH'S offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

MR. THOMAS W. FARLER WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 26th of November, the COLLIERY PLANT now standing at the NEW COLLIERY, NAILSEA, near BRISTOL.

NEW COLLIERY, NAILSEA, NEAR BRISTOL.
FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT and MATERIALS at the above colliery, comprising—
ONE HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTION PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 45 in. in diameter, and 10 ft. stroke.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE and gear, cylinder 12 in. diameter.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, cylinder 16 in. diameter.
THREE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 41 ft. by 4 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 18 ft. by 4 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 20 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.
Hammered iron pumping cranks, 2 bobs, 19 in., 14 1/2 in., 5 1/2 in., 5 in., and 4 1/2 in. foreing, lifting, and hand pumps; hammered iron straps, double straps and tail joints, buckets, clacks, wrought-iron clisters, lifting screws, chains, large capstan, double-power capstan winch, 80 fms. 10 1/2 capstan rope, 8 in. capstan and other ropes, blocks, boring tools, wrought-iron air pipes, tram plates, smiths' bellows and tools, wagons, carts, &c.

To view, apply at the colliery; and for all further particulars, to RODDAM CASTLE, Esq., No. 29, Corn-street, Bristol.

SOUTH WALES IRONSTONE AND COAL.—The LESSEES of a most VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, close to the port of Cardiff, and containing in abundance HEMATITE and ARGILLACEOUS IRON ORE, several SEAMS of splendid STEAM and OTHER COAL, with LIMESTONE and FIRE-CLAY, are DESIROUS of MEETING with PARTIES WILLING to GO INTO THE TRADE, by whom a large profit could be made.—Address in the first instance, "C.O.", care of Mr. Benjamin Tipper, stationer, 9, Arthur-street West, London Bridge.

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE, BIRKENHEAD.
LANDING STAGE IN THE LOW WATER BASIN.

TO CONTRACTORS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c.—The MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake to CONSTRUCT, FIX IN PLACE, and COMPLETE, ready for public use, a NEW FLOATING LANDING STAGE, for the recess in and alongside the SOUTH WALL of the new LOW WATER BASIN.

The contracts will comprise 65 floating pontoons, more or less, of the very best boiler work, in lengths varying from 33 ft. 6 in. to 48 ft. 6 in., and weighing, if the number remains unaltered, 600 tons or thereabouts; four main and other keelsons, or hollow rectangular beams, the longest 1038 ft. in length, from 3 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, and 2 ft. in width, the gross weight of which will be 960 tons or thereabouts; four other hollow beams of wrought-iron, forming the girders to two bridges connecting the stage with the quay, and weighing, with the rolled joists, about 211 tons, 63 tons, more or less, of cast-iron, and about 62 tons of smiths' work in saddles, straps, bolts, spikes, chains, &c., together with about 43,000 cubic feet of timber in deck beams, decks, &c., wrought, fixed in place, and painted.

A specification of the works and conditions of contract, with duplicate schedules of quantities for the parties to tender upon, together with an atlas of detailed drawings, will be supplied, upon the payment of seven guineas, to any party making application for the same, at the office of the dock secretary, Revenue-buildings, Liverpool, between the hours of Ten and Four, on and after Monday, the 4th day of November next, and any further information that may be required can be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN B. HARTLEY, Engineer to the Mersey Dock Board, at his office, Dock-yard, Coburg Dock.

Sealed tenders for the above works, on the duplicate schedule of quantities which accompanies this specification, are to be delivered at the secretary's office in sealed covers, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Dock Works, and marked on the outside "Tender for Landing Stage," on or before Saturday, the 30th day of November next, at Ten o'clock a.m., after which hour, on that day, no tender will be received. Parties, or their agents, to be in attendance, on that day, at Eleven o'clock. Each tender must contain a sealed letter, with the names of two responsible parties who are willing to become bound jointly and severally with the parties tendering for the contract, in the sum of £10,000, for the due performance thereof.

The board will not be bound to accept the lowest, or any of the tenders.
Dock Office, Liverpool, Oct. 23, 1861. By order, DANIEL MASON, Sec.

EAST RHOSMOR SHARES FOR SALE, solely on account of the proprietor leaving this country for Australia. SIX out of 192, at FORTY POUNDS EACH. This company are sinking a shaft at a distance only of 160 yards from where the Rhosmor Company have proved, and are now working (supposed to be), the Great Hendle lead vein. The Rhosmor Mine (see reports in prospectus of the Pant-y-Buarth Lead Mine, in Mining Journal of July, or August 18, 1860) pays an annual profit of about £24,000, or £1000 per cent. per annum. The East Rhosmor shaft is on the parallel lodes of the Bryn Gwilyr Mine, and is supposed to be on and in a direct line with the lode proved by the Rhosmor Company, which it is expected to intersect at a depth of 90 yards (see J. Williams's report in the Mining Correspondence, in the Mining Journal of Sept. 21, 1861). The pit is now 83 yards deep, and the lode bears with the Rhosmor Company at 80 yards.—For particulars to treat, apply to Mr. J. MACKENZIE, mining engineer, Wigan.

TO BE LET, for such a term as may be agreed on, from 25th March next, the LONG BENTON COLLIERY, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle.

At this colliery the High Main Seam has been carefully tubbed off, and the shafts sunk to the Low Main Seam, which is now in working. The engine, screens, and other stock upon the colliery may be taken at a valuation. Further information can be obtained on application to Mr. LIDDELL, Esq., Hedgfeld, Newcastle.—September 2, 1861.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE use of MANUAL LABOUR, in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Further information to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

WALKER'S STAMPING MACHINES AND STEAM ENGINES, for REDUCING ALL KINDS of MINERAL ORES to IMPALPABLE POWDER, have been in use for these last ten years in all the leading mines of the United Kingdom and the Colonies of the British Empire; as have also his PATENT PUMPS and WATER LIFTS, and for economy of working and durability cannot be equalled. MANUFACTORY, 17, COWPER STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

SWAN'S PATENT LUBRICATORS.—These lubricators, the MOST ECONOMICAL and EFFECTIVE in USE, CAN BE ARRANGED TO LUBRICATE MORE THAN ONE BEARING from the SAME APPARATUS, and the EXACT QUANTITY of OIL REGULATED to EACH.—May be had on application to the PATENTEE, at Hammersmith; or to J. B. MAXTON, No. 5, Arthur-street East, London-bridge, E.C.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEWILLES METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, COZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c.

REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS.

NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

PATENT MOVABLE FIRE BAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

DIRECTORS.
SAML. H. BLACKWELL, Esq., Ironmaster, Dudley.
SAML. THORNTON, Esq., Merchant, Birmingham.
JONATHAN GRINDROD, Esq., C.E., Liverpool.
JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Engineer, Lilleshall.

OFFICES.—16, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

WRIGHT'S PATENT BARS FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS, FUELLING AND OTHER FURNACES.

The proprietors have great pleasure in recommending the above as the simplest and best arrangement in use. The bars have already been adopted by some of the leading firms in the Midland Iron District, in various channel and ocean-going steamers, and the large breweries in Burton, and have, in every case, given great satisfaction.

For prices charged, apply at the company's office, Liverpool.

AGENTS WANTED; also, TENDERS from ironfounders for CASTING the BARS.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INVENTORS.

The determined hostility evinced in certain influential quarters towards patent property, and the strenuous efforts which will probably be made during the next Session of Parliament to alter the Laws Relating to Patents, have rendered it desirable that an Association of Inventors, and of those interested in the working of patents, should immediately be organised.

Gentlemen willing to assist in forming the Association are requested to communicate at once with

R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Hon Sec.
71, Fleet-street, London.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES.

Messrs. MITCHELL and RICKARD beg respectfully to inform their friends that they have REMOVED from Dunning's-alley to No. 29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, where the business will be conducted as usual in all classes of mineralogical, agricultural, and commercial assays and analyses, at moderate fees.

Special instruction to gentlemen desirous of acquainting themselves with expeditious methods of ascertaining the value of ores, minerals, manufactured and colonial products &c., without having recourse to professional assistance.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joints are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 14a, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

GAS AGAIN.—

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

BAILEY'S PATENT STEAM GAUGE.—This truly valuable invention is most undoubtedly the only gauge ever invented not affected by those atmospheric changes and many other evil influences, which are the bane of all spring, mercurial, and compressed air gauges.

The grand principle of the gauge being founded upon that sublime law of nature, "GRAVITY," which, like all other natural laws, is unerring and unchangeable—it must continue to indicate correctly to an indefinite period of time.

After most critical trials and examinations by some of the most eminent locomotive and stationary engineers, mining and manufacturing companies in this kingdom, it is pronounced by them to be "THE ONLY TRULY INDICATING GAUGE NOW IN EXISTENCE."

HEAD OFFICES.

30, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER, Mr. WM. TATE, Sole Wholesale Agent.

MANUFACTORY.

ALBION TURRET CLOCK WORKS, SALFORD, MANCHESTER.

INCORPORATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES AND PREVENTS INCORPORATION IN STEAM BOILERS, WITHOUT INJURY TO THE METAL, WITH GREAT SAVING OF FUEL, AND WITH LESS LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT FROM EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Storeships, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, India Store Department, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers, builders, railway companies, and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Mr. James F. Wood.

Leicester, Mr. S. G. Fielden.

Belfast, Mr. W. T. Matier, C.E.

Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon.

Chester, Mr. W. A. Rowland.

Devonport, Mr. Cornelius Boulds.

Dublin, Mr. Wm. Fith.

Frome, Mr. W. B. Harvey, Chemist.

Glasgow, Mr. W. Muir.

Hartlepool, Mr. W. T. Cheesman, West Hartlepool.

Hull, Messrs. A. L. Fleming and Co.

FOREIGN.

Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miers Brothers and

Major, Engineers.

Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter,

Engineer, Nicolaieff.

Belgium, Messrs. Breda Brothers, Engi-

neers, Antwerp.

Holland, Mr. Jos. Courlander, the Hague,

Engineer, Nicolaieff.

By HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BUTLIN'S APPARATUS FOR SUPERHEATING STEAM.

By which means a SAVING OF THIRTY PER CENT. IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL IS EFFECTED, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS WATER IS REQUIRED TO FEED BOILERS, A GREAT INCREASE OF POWER IS OBTAINED, and the BOILER IS RENDERED MORE DURABLE. The above patent can be applied to any boiler, either new or old, and to every description of engine. Most extraordinary reports have been received from parties who have used it, equally satisfactory to the following letters, and any further particulars may be obtained by applying to the patentee.

W. BUTLIN, VULCAN WORKS, WESTON STREET, NORTHAMPTON.

TESTIMONIALS.

Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., July 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Having applied your patent steam superheater to the boiler of our steamship, City of Nantes, we have great pleasure in being able to state that your apparatus

effects a saving of about 30 per cent. in the consumption of fuel, besides giving additional speed upon the screw. We do not hesitate in giving our opinion that your invention

is a most important one, and one which must come into general use. We approve of your arrangements for admitting saturated steam with the superheater, to regulate the temperature at pleasure. Your plan of filling the heater with water during the time

steam is being got up we think is quite a new idea, and remedies one of the great objections to superheaters generally—the rapid destruction of the tubes by the fire while

steam is getting up. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, as we think so valuable an invention ought to be made known to the steam shipping interest of this country. We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. BUTLIN, Esq., Northampton.

LANGTON AND WILSON.

Little Houghton, Northampton, July 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—We have given our engine a sufficient test, both in thrashing and sawing, since the introduction into it of your superheater, to enable us to speak confidently of the great improvement made by the alteration. We believe that your advertisement

does not exaggerate the excellence, in any respect, of your patent. Many respectable parties who witnessed the working of the engine are willing to bear testimony to the truth of our statements.

We remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

SMITH AND THURSTON.

Naseby, Northampton, Aug. 24, 1861.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in being able to state that since your patent steam superheater has been applied to my engine I find a considerable reduction in the consumption of fuel, much less water is required to feed it, and a great increase of power is obtained. I am much pleased with the alteration.

Yours truly,

L. WILFORD.

Earl's Barton.

SIR,—I am well satisfied with the alteration made in my engine, as it takes less coal and water since your heater has been introduced into it.

Yours truly,

CHRISTOPHER COLEMAN.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALM MALL, LONDON, S. W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds £500,000

Subscribed capital 147,180

Paid-up capital 137,000

Annual income from life premiums, upwards of 220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HEINRICH WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of each quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION AND ADVICE will at any time be given by MR. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his Offices, No. 117, WINDSOR-GATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, where copies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—Observer.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—Morning Herald.

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.

Plymouth Herald.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Morning Chronicle.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—Derby Telegraph.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—Leeds Times.

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—Wellington.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an excellent guide.—Plymouth Journal.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.— Ipswich Express.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a very useful guide.—Warwick Advertiser.

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.

Plymouth Herald.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines of the United Kingdom.—Sheffield Free Press.

Of great value to capitalists.—Sunderland Times.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—North Wales Chronicle.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—Bath Express.

A very valuable book.—Cornwall Gazette.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work. It deserves the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—Brighton Examiner.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—JONATHAN KETLEY, SOHO CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RAILWAY WAGONS FOR SALE OR HIRE. MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY IRONWORK.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS, ON SALE OR HIRE. AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MABRO.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

THE MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM. RAILWAY TRUCKS ON HIRE OR SALE. Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, October, 1861. HENRY BRIDGES, Sec.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK. NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE. LONDON OFFICE.—No. 1, MOORGATE.

TRADE MARK. JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE. WAREHOUSE.—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S. THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF WROUGHT IRON TUBES FOR GAS, WATER, &c. LAP-WELDED BOILER TUBES, HOMOGENEOUS TUBES FOR BOILERS, &c. GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED TUBES, SCREWING TACKLE, STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF FITTINGS.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO., SWAN FOUNDRY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. SOLE PROPRIETORS OF HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING OF EVERY SORT OF CLAY OR MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

LOYD AND LLOYD, ALBION TUBE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS. IMPROVED HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER, PLAIN, GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED. GUN-METAL STEAM GLAND COCKS, WATER GAUGES, &c.

SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL with the MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES ARE SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MURPHY and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL, AND IMPROVED FOREST L BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by ROBERT MURPHY and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire. Address to the Works, Coleford.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL AND CO., Coal Merchants to Her Majesty. Cash, 26s. per ton. Best coals only. Central Office, 13, Cornhill, E.C.

GEORGE J. COCKERELL AND CO., Eaton Wharf, Grosvenor Canal, and Office, 1A, Lower Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.

GEORGE J. COCKERELL AND CO., Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

GEORGE J. COCKERELL AND CO., Sunderland Wharf, Peckham Canal, S.E.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—IMPROVED SELF ACTING TIPLERS AND SCREENS, for LOADING COALS at the PITs with dispatch, and ENTIRELY PREVENTING BREAKAGE. Manufactured by WILLIAMS and MOORE, Egerton-street Foundry, Chester, where models and testimonials may be seen, and every information obtained. Prices moderate. Delivered at any railway station.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS. MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT THE SHALE AND ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST OF TWOPENCE PER TON.—For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FAY, Temple-gate-Works, Bristol; or to Mr. JOS. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

MINERS' DIALS, LEVELS, ANEMOMETERS, PIT BAROMETERS, &c. DIALS WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. APPOINTED MAKER OF HEDLEY'S DIAL. For the convenience of their customers, and to ensure the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

WIRE-ROPE TESTING. PUBLIC TEST OF A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861. From the Daily Post of March 1, 1861.

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. Hastings, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING. Circumference and breaking strain.

2 1/2 tons 14 tons 20 tons 27 tons 29 tons 32 1/2 tons 45 1/2 tons N.B.—The 2 1/2, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861. Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860. Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.

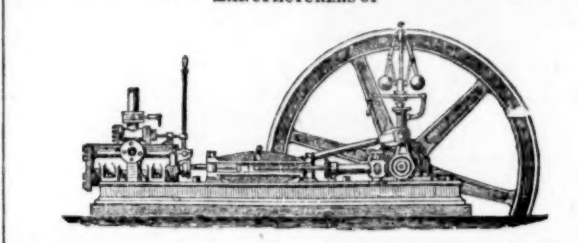
2 1/2 tons 5 tons 15 cwt. 7 tons 15 cwt. 8 tons 16 cwt. 3 1/2 tons 11 1/2 tons 18 " 5 " 4 1/2 tons 14 " 16 " 10 " 18 " 15 " 5 1/2 tons 17 " 26 " 10 "

N.B.—The 2 1/2, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. McDonald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

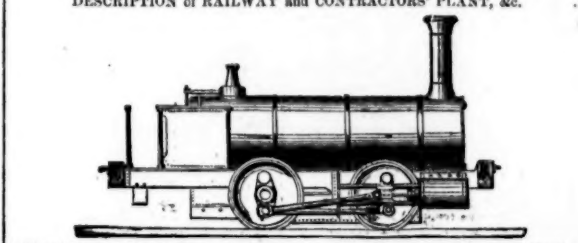
PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterborough Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO., VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD, AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2 1/2 to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES. Prices and full particulars sent on application.

LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. CONTRACTORS' WAGONS, DOBBIN CARTS, BARROWS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY and CONTRACTORS' PLANT, &c.



CHEAP LOCOMOTIVES for MINERAL RAILWAYS and OTHER PURPOSES. HUGHES and MARCH, ENGINEERS and MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY PLANT, and EVERY KIND OF MACHINERY, FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH.

These engines are exceedingly useful in all cases where heavy loads have to be carried up steep inclines. They are fitted in the best style, and with every requisite.

Messrs. HUGHES and MARCH, Falcon Works, Loughborough; or E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 13, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

MAKERS OF THE IMPROVED HORSE ENGINE, by which full power of the horses is given out without friction. It is applicable in all cases where horse power is required.

SECOND HAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.



Having been very successful in MANUFACTURING and REPAIRING the PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES, and securing our patent for a further term of years, we have great pleasure in offering them to the public, at a considerable REDUCTION IN PRICE. Our manner of repairing will make them as LARGE and GOOD AS WHEN NEW (which is not the case with the ordinary tuyeres) for half the first cost, when there is not more than two coils destroyed at the nozzle, all parties returning them carriage paid, and are confident they will be the cheapest and best ever offered to the mining world.

The PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES having maintained a most honourable reputation since their introduction, and been thoroughly proved to answer all the purposes set forth by the proprietors (when properly treated), it is, therefore, deemed unnecessary to publish a list of the patrons, or enumerate cases of their success. Although by such a procedure very much might be said in their favour, yet the readers would never be so fully convinced of their sterling worth as by a practical test.

The future scale of prices will be as follows, including sockets:—

No. 1 Tuyere, 16 in. long 28s. each. No. 2 " 18 " 32s. " No. 3 " 20 " 36s. " No. 4 " 22 " 40s. " No. 5 " 24 " 44s. "

Delivered at Chesterfield station. Terms, net cash quarterly.

TO BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, REFINERS, &c.—THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY beg to CALL the ATTENTION of all users and shippers of melting pots to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PATENT CRUCIBLES, which have been used during the last three years by some of the largest refiners in England and abroad. In addition to their capabilities of melting an average of from 55 to 40 pourings, they are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, but can be used till worn out, requiring only one annealing for several days' work, and become heated much more rapidly than ordinary pots, EFFECTING thereby a SAVING of more than FIFTY PER CENT. in time, labour, fuel, and waste. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company also manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, sublimate pans, and covers, glass pots, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

Also, sole proprietors of the POWDERED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered. Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 28 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 3s. Packages free.

For Lists, Testimonials, &c., apply to the BATTERSEA WORKS, London, S.W.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP. APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power. 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes. 3.—It occupies a very small space. 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy. 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube. 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheel Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON. London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT A VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard. In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience. SARL and SONS have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had upon application.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON.

WOTHERSPOON'S SCOTCH WHISKY can now be supplied genuine as in Scotland, at WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, AND CO.'S, 66, QUEEN STREET, E.C., in single bottles, or in quantity, price 3s. 8d. per bottle; 42s. per dozen.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION, for nervousness, debility, and exhaustion, in four weeks restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, with marvellous certainty. Price 11s., or four times the quantity for 33s. Agents for England, THOMAS and Co., 7, Upper St. Martin's-lane, London, by whom it will be sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of post-office order.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 8 8.	2 5 4.	4 5 4.	12 8 6.	1 6 Sept. 1861
2400	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0.	20 0 0.	60	44 8 0.	1 5 0 Sept. 1861
200	Botalack (tin), St. Just	91 5 0.	240	0	44 8 0.	2 10 0 Feb. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0 0.	0	77 1/2 82 1/2	269 10 0.	2 0 Feb. 1860
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0.	1 1/4	0	0 19 6.	2 0 Sept. 1860
200	Cefn Cwyr Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0.	33	0	0 0 0.	4 0 April. 1861
50000	Canmore (copper), Sulphur [L. £1.]	1 0 0.	32 1/2	31 1/2	0 0 0.	0 0 July. 1860
2400	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0.	29	27 1/2 28 1/2	0 13 0.	0 0 Sept. 1861
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0.	25	0	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yry.
350000	ditto	100 0 0.	24	24 26	1 10 0.	0 0 Sept. 1861
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	7 10 0.	21	0	6 3 0.	0 15 0 Oct. 1861
128	Cwmwath (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0.	20 1/2	0	227 10 0.	5 0 May. 1861
200	Devon Mines (all-lead), Durham	800 0 0.	180	0	142 0 0.	5 0 June. 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0.	365 375	0	767 0 0.	7 0 Sept. 1861
388	Dolowath (copper), Illogan	128 17 6.	550	450 500	640 10 0.	7 0 Oct. 1861
2000	Drygwyn (lead), Wales	12 6 6.	9 1/4	0	0 2 6.	0 2 Sept. 1861
512	East Canard (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0.	72 1/2	68 70	90 0 0.	0 0 Sept. 1861
6144	East Canard (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6.	26 1/2	26 1/2 27 1/2	1 10 0.	0 12 Oct. 1861
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	40 0 0.	45	0	1 12 0.	0 7 6 Sept. 1861
2000	East Wharfedale (tin), Wenden	2 10 0.	45	0	0 5 0.	0 10 Aug. 1859
1400	Eryan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0.	0	0	20 3 4.	0 10 May. 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0.	5	0	41 9 3.	0 2 June. 1860
8000	Foxdale (id.) [L. £250 £225 pd., £40 £15 pd.]	35	0	0	64 12 7.	1 12 Oct. 1860
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6.	4 1/4	0	0 14 0.	0 3 Oct. 1861
1000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6.	4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	7 13 6.	0 5 Oct. 1861
1798	Great Wh. Fort, Breage	18 0 0.	12 1/2	11 12	1 0 0.	0 10 July. 1861
5008	Great Wh. Fort (tin), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0.	5 1/4	4 1/4 5	1 12 0.	0 7 6 Sept. 1861
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	41 10 0.	34	32 1/2 35	1 12 0.	0 15 Oct. 1861
1000	Ilberian Mine Company	92 6 2.	34	27 1/2	7 10 0.	0 15 Oct. 1861
160	Ivanhoe (copper), St. Just	2 10 0.	95	0	1091 0 0.	15 0 May. 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0.	110	0	277 10 0.	2 0 Oct. 1861
9000	Mark Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6.	9 1/4	10	1 6 0.	0 5 Oct. 1861
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), [L.], Somerset	3 15 0.	1 1/4	0	2 1 0.	0 2 6 May. 1860
1800	Miners Mining Co. [L.], (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0.	170	0	75 9 0.	4 0 Aug. 1860
3000	Miners Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0.	14 1/2	14 1/2 14 1/2	14 7 11 0.	7 0 June. 1861
640	Moss Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0.	25	0	15 7 0.	0 10 Oct. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor (copper), Redruth	1 6 0.	4 1/4	4 1/4 5	0 2 6.	0 1 Sept. 1861
6000	North Down (copper), Redruth	2 3 4.	4 1/4	4 1/4 5	0 2 6.	0 2 Aug. 1861
1368	North Great Wh. Breage	1 3 0.	4 1/4	0	0 2 0.	0 2 May. 1860
6000	Oradell (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8.	1 1/4	0	0 6 10 0.	0 4 Sept. 1860
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6.	9	7 1/2 8	35 4 6.	0 5 July. 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0.	0	0	12 10 0.	2 10 Sept. 1861
200	Phenix (copper), Llanidloes	100 0 0.	435	0	449 10 0.	5 0 May. 1861
1772	Pilberron (tin), St. Agnes	10 6 0.	42	42 44	6 9 6.	0 18 April. 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 0.	42	42 44	1250 0 0.	10 0 Aug. 1861
14	Rhoscymyrol (tin), St. Agnes	50 0 0.	42	0	356 0 0.	10 0 Sept. 1861
512	South Canard (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 0 0.	305	305	102 10 0.	1 0 April. 1861
512	South Canard (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0.	40	0	356 0 0.	1 0 Sept. 1861
498	South Wh. Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9.	112 1/2	110 112	9 15 0.	1 0 June. 1861
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9.	45	0	484 0 0.	15 0 May. 1861
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0.	35	30 35	8 6 0.	0 2 Jan. 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (all-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0.	1 1/4	0	10 13 6.	0 8 Oct. 1861
2000	Tincoff (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0.	6 1/4	6 1/4 6 1/4	10 13 6.	0 8 Oct. 1861
9000	Tolvadd (copper), Marazion	11 10 0.	12	0	7 0 0.	0 10 Mar. 1860
272	Trinity (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0.	12	0	52 0 0.	0 2 May. 1861
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0.	100	0	8 15 0.	1 0 Jan. 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 10 0.	13	16	22 0 0.	0 5 Sept. 1861
2000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0.	16	14 15	14 10 0.	0 3 Oct. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	60 0 0.	0	0	45 0 0.	0 1 May. 1860
1024	West Canard (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0.	39	37 39	98 11 8.	0 3 Oct. 1861
256	West Domes (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0.	60	0	45 0 0.	0 1 May. 1860
6100	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0.	4 1/4	0	0 14 0.	0 2 May. 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	3 0 0.	205	205 205	329 0 0.	2 0 Oct. 1861
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6.	85	80 85	574 10 0.	2 0 Oct. 1861
754	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	80	75 80	929 0 0.	2 0 May. 1861
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0.	27 30	0	26 0 0.	0 10 Oct. 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperris	2 5 0.	8	0	0 10 0.	0 10 Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	80 0 0.	90	0	2400 10 0.	5 0 Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0.	18	0	11 10 0.	0 1 Oct. 1861
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2.	7	2 2 1/2	8 0 0.	0 10 Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludecott (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8.	2 1/2	2 2 1/2	1 12 0.	0 4 Oct. 1861
900	W. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	3 10 0.	38	40	60 0 0.	0 17 Oct. 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Illogan	36 2 6.	440	0	280 5 0.	7 0 Aug. 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0.	14	13 1/4 14	54 7 6.	0 10 Sept. 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0.	800	0	280 13 0.	5 0 Oct. 1861
5000	Wicklow (copper), [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0.	52 1/2	52	43 17 6.	2 0 Oct. 1861

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Abdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0.	30	0	0 10 0.	0 10 Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 3 6.	1 1/4	168 188	20 3 0.	0 2 April. 1859
1624	Baltic Consols (tin), St. Just	3 3 6.	1 1/4	0	12 8 0.	0 5 Jan. 1864
1200	Brightside & Fropgill Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0.	3 1/4	0	3 0 0.	0 3 Jan. 1864
300	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	18 10 0.	25	0	14 0 0.	2 10 Oct. 1860
2400	Central Miners (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0.	5 1/4	0	0 4 0.	0 4 Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Farnhamthorpe	2 13 2.	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 13 0.	0 1 Sept. 1859
2000	Colliambs (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0.	12	0	8 5 0.	0 8 Dec. 1857
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0.	100	75 80	85 0 0.	2 0 Dec. 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0.	115	0	2 10 0.	2 10 Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 6 0.	8	0	0 10 0.	0 2 Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guisborough	2 6 0.	15	0	16 7 0.	0 3 Jan. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Calstock	2 1 0.	168 188	0	0 13 0.	0 20 Jan. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (all-id.), Kenwyn, Kea	3 0 0.	168 188	0	0 7 6.	0 2 Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 0 0.	290	240	305 0 0.	2 10 Aug. 1858
6000	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., id.)	4 0 0.	5 1/4	5 1/4	1 0 0.	0 3 June. 1853
486	Graham and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	47 10 0.	14	13 14	23 0 0.	1 0 July. 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0.	110	0	221 10 0.	7 10 Feb. 1857
200	Harward United (lead), Flintshire	40 0 0.	10	0	3 0 0.	1 10 July. 1860
6000	Hindon Down (cop.), Cala [S.E.]	4 10 0.	4 1/4	4 1/4 4 1/4	2 16 0.	2 6 Nov. 1856
8000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 0 0.	215	0	0 8 0.	0 2 Oct. 1860
20	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0.	1200	0	1420 0 0.	0 6 Oct. 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	60 0 0.	35	0	56 0 0.	1 0 Sept. 1858
700	North Roake (copper), Camborne	17 0 0.	16	15 16	157 0 0.	4 0 Dec. 1853
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	19 6 4.	23	20 21	33 10 0.	1 0 Sept. 1860
12000	Southern Consols (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 10 0.	138 148	0	0 10 0.	0 2 June. 1857
128	South Crinins (cop.), St. Austell	19 0 0.	285	0	60 0 0.	0 20 June. 1858
20000	St. Day Union (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 0 0.	3	0	0 3 4.	0 1 Feb. 1858
30000	Valley of Fowey (lead, copper), [S.E.]	0 14 6.	14	0	0 9 0.	0 1 July. 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	16 10 0.	3 1/4	0	83 15 0.	0 10 April. 1857
240	Wheal Bad (tin), St. Just	15 0 0.	16	0	4 0 0.	1 0 Feb. 1859
4086	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6.	2 1/4	2 1/4	0 5 0.	0 5 Feb. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Farnhamthorpe	2 4 0.	8 1/4	7 1/2 8	1 12 0.	0 7 Nov. 1859
8000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6.	3 1/4	3 1/4	0 18 0.	0 2 July. 1860
345	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33 0 0.	7	0	31 0 0.	1 0 Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15 15 0.	6 1/4	0	0 10 0.	0 10 May. 1860
6000	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0.	107 1/2	109 111	131 15 0.	1 10 Dec. 1859
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (all-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	2 17 0.	15 1/2	15 15 1/2	43 15 0.	0 1 Oct. 1860
1024	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, cop.), Gwennap	13 9 6.	9	0	10 2 6.	0 7 Jan. 1864

FOREIGN MINES.

3464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0.	125	0	265 0 0.	5 0 June. 1861
12000	Coburn Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0.	36	34 35	97 12 0.	1 0 July. 1861
10000	Compañia Minera de Chichil [S.E.]	10 0 0.	8	0	6 8 0.	0 5 Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0.	0	0	1 1/2 per cent.	Yearly
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0.	3 1/4	0	15 0 0.	0 2 Aug. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	130 0 0.	24	23 1/2	0 8 0.	0 2 June. 1861
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0.	2 1/4	2 1/4	0 8 0.	0 2 June. 1861
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0.	8	0	8 6 0.	0 3 July. 1861
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0.	2 1/4	0	0 18 0.	0 1 Aug. 1861
108815	Marigata and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0.	1 1/4	0	0 9 6.	0 1 July. 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0.	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 4 0.	0 1 July. 1861
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0.	45	50 51	45 0 0.	2 10 June. 1861
30000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0.	1 1/4	0	0 2 0.	0 2 June. 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen (tin, cop.) [L. £2]	4 10 0.	3	0	4 5 0.	0 15 Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L. £2]	4 10 0.	3 1/4	0	15 per cent.	May. 1859
10000	Pontigbaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0.	4	0	1 0 0.	1 0 June. 1855
48174	Unit. Mexican (all-id.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0.	6 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	1 16 0.	0 4 Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

SOUTH-DIVIDED FOREIGN MINES.					
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
30000	Anstralian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	0 7 6.	1 1/4	0	Sept. 1858
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 7 6.	3 1/4	0	Dec. 1860
10000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0.	8 1/4	0	Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 17 6.	3 1/4	0	Jan. 1861
40000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6.	3 1/4	0	Jan. 1861
10000	Coplaque Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0.	8 1/4	0	Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0.	1	1	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £2]	1 0 0.	1 1/4	1 1/4	Sept. 1861
80000	Kongsberg Copper Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0.	3 1/4	0	April, 1861
80000	Kilrennie and Bardsley, Jamaica	0 18 0.	1 1/4	0	July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	2 0 0.	1 1/4	0	Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0.	1 1/4	0	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0.	1 1/4	0	Fully paid.
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0.	—	—	Fully paid.
80000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0.	3 1/4	0	June, 1860
80000	Lagunas (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 10 0.	3 1/4	0	May, 1861
10000	Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead)	1 0 0.	3 1/4	0	Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead)	1 0 0.	3 1/4	0	Nov. 1858
40000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6.	3 1/4	0	June, 1860
18000	Pacheca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0.	1 1/4	3/4	April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0.	1 1/4	0	Nov. 1858
16000	St. John's Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0.	—	—	May, 1860
40000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0.	3 1/4	0	Mar. 1860
48000	Vispèr Emanuel, Italy [L.] [50,000 Pref. Shares, &c. pd., 25,000 all pd.]	—	1 1/4	0	Oct. 1859
12000	Waters Arden (copper) [L.]	110 0 0.	—	—	July, 1861
12000	Wheel Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	1 0 0.	1 1/4	0	Fully paid.
34235	Wheel Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0.	1 1/4	0	Fully paid.
90000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0.	3 1/4	1 1/4	Fully paid.